Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,085—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY:—THURSDAY; JULY 14 1910.
PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Dates of Sailing. 2-39 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th July	ARABIA	7903	......	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	9500
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
10th ,,	OCEANA	6610	......	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th ,,	MANTUA	10885	......	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th ,,	MARMORA	10509	......	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA ...	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	,, 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 13
B. City of Lucknow	6000	...	,, 21
A. Trafford Hall	8000	...	,, 25
C. City of Karachi	8400	...	Sept. 8
B. Locksley Hall	5500	...	,, 13
B. City of Naples	9000	...	,, 23
C. City of York	11000	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Manchester.	8900	......	July 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons on Friday, 15th July, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 14th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 18th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 16th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

13th July, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
Calcutta :	GRINDLAY & Co.
London :	GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilion	19th Jan. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	X	15th July 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	4396	......	1st August
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Cobol	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Berguglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	,,	545 ,, 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	,,	865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice		350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	525
Intermediate Class to London	,,	445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,,	715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675
Single Class to London	,,	545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,,	865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	......	5990	...25th July 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager,

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
Branches:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairon (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

Bombay Office—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chukla, No. 6.

10 H. P. NOISELESS NAPIER

Chasis Price £ 233 with tyres or Rupees 3,495.

"I think this fairly constitutes a record."

Launceston,
23rd May, 1910.

Messrs. S. F. EDGE, Ltd.,
14, New Buclington Street, W.

GENTLEMEN,—I arrived in Launceston with my 10 H.P. Napier all safe, my average being 22 miles an hour. I had never previously driven a car of any kind, nor had I ever taken any lessons previous to starting. I THINK THIS FAIRLY CONSTITUTES A RECORD, and goes to show how easy your cars are to manage, and when they leave your works, HOW PERFECT IN ADJUSTMENT THEY MUST BE. London to Launceston is over 200 miles, with only 2 Stops at Salisbury and Hointon to take in petrol.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) S. P. WENMOTH.

THREE YEARS' GUARANTEE.

Models from 10 H. P. to 90 H. P. Prices from **£ 233** to **£ 1712** with tyres.

We charge London Prices, plus importing charges to India.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 30,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak) F. M. S
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital .... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund .... ,, 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

Head Office—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

Head Office:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed .... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Called up ... ,, 50,00,000
Reserve Fund .... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA.
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

KILN DRIED FLOUR

in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS

VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE

ENGLISH & ITALIAN PASTRY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be assured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to Its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL CASTOR.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, 1910, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR OIL PURE.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities required at the General Stores Depot, Parel, and the Branch Stores Depot, Jhansi, respectively, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Store-keeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one of the two items from any Tender without reference to the other item on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply same at the rate quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the article tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 12th July, 1910.

THE GOA COIR AND OIL MILLS CO., LD.

REGISTERED IN MARCH, 1908, UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1882 (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

Divided into 2,500 Shares of Rs. 100 each, and payable as follows:—

Rs. 10 payable with application; Rs. 15 payable on Allotment, within a week, and the balance of Rs. 75 to be paid in 3 calls of Rs. 25 each.

THIS COMPANY has been started for manufacturing the principal bye-products of cocoanuts such as, coir yarn, ropes, matting and rugs from husks; acetic acid and coal tar from shells; copra oil from copra; butter and soaps from copra oil, &c., in Goa Territory at Sanvordem.

The Portuguese Government have given free land 36,000 sq. yds. at a nominal rent of Rs. 3-2-0 in perpetuity, and the Company has acquired sufficient lands for their various factories. Construction work has already begun and the foundation stone was laid on 14th May, 1910. The Goa Government have issued the necessary Licenses to this Company.

Taking the present export prices of fibres and oil and butter and soap as a basis, experts estimate after careful calculations that the mills of the Company could yield a profit of at least 75 per cent. to the Share-holders. This return of profit may be considered exaggerated, but it is nevertheless well within the mark.

The Company has sold already a large number of shares, and balance is still available. Memorandum and Articles of Association and plans of buildings can be seen in the Office of the undersigned. Copies of Prospectus can be sent on application.

J. R. WAMANRAO & CO.,
Mechanical Engineers,
No. 9, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay.

Bombay, 9th July, 1910.

THE LAKSHMI PHARMACY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Shareholders of the above Company are hereby informed that a MEETING of the Members will be convened on SATURDAY, the 30th Instant, at 3 p.m. Standard Time, in the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, to confirm the following Resolution passed at the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 13th July, 1910.

"That the Shareholders of the Lakshmi Pharmacy, Limited, resolve that this Company be voluntarily wound up, and that Mr. Jugatram S. Vaidya be appointed Liquidator, for the winding up of the Company.

By Order,
JUGATRAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th July, 1910.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the estate of the late THAKORE SAHEB BALSINHJI or the Wadhwan State, should submit their CLAIMS to the Assistant Administrator, Wadhwan State, within a month from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered.

N. S. COGHILL, Major,
Political Agent,
In Charge Wadhwan State.

7th July, 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the NATIVE ARMY required for employment in civil capacities may be obtained on application to—

(i) the Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) the Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

A. H. O. SPENCE, MAJOR,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, 7th July, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO.
(1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

JULY 15TH, 1910, at 9-30 P.M.

GRAND CONCERT.

In aid of the Family of the late 2ND ENGINEER of the s. s. "LOWTHER RANGE."

TICKETS: Rs. 2, each at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hornby Road.

SATURDAY NEXT, at 9-15 P.M.

POPULAR LANTERN LECTURE.

"ANCIENT ROME" by Mr. L. U. MONGINI, at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort.
SOLOIST:—Mr. W. B. REID.

ADMISSION, As. 8.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

EVERY NIGHT
at the
THREE SESSIONS.

THE RESCUE OF S. S. "TRIESTE"

A Series of Lantern slides by Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

GREAT SUCCESS.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE.

This week's Monster Programme of the best Dramatics, Comics, etc., makes the "EXCELSIOR" the best attraction in town.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MEMBERS REQUIRED to communicate with well known Undersigned in Bombay to push on a First Class Town Band. Apply box No. 1123, care of this Paper.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, ETC.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc, and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade

Mead Coventry Flyers

at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .... £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES,

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	„	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	„	273,119
Annual Income ...	„	1,422,802
Assets ...	„	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	„	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination. Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

The N&C Nicholson RAINCOAT

FOR WET OR SHINE MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

POROUS HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT

LIGHT IN WEIGHT SMART IN APPEARANCE MODERATE IN PRICE

ALSO THE N. & C. PORONELLA WATERPROOF A RELIABLE RUBBER COAT IN VARIOUS QUALITIES

TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO.
LIMITED.
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

GARLICK & Co.

SUPPLIES AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES,
CAST IRON FLANGED & SPIGOT & SOCKET PIPES,
BLACK, GALVANISED AND STEAM PIPES
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS, PIGLEAD, ETC.,

FLANGE PIPES AND SPECIALS
GAS AND WATER PIPES

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}$d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

SUITABLE FOR MILLS, FACTORIES, &c.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE ELECTRICAL GENERATING PLANT, consisting of Steam Engine, Dynamo Buster, Accumulators, and Switch Board in first class working order. Capable of lighting 35,016 C. P. Lamps. No reasonable offer refused. Apply—

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR,
Wadhwan City,
Kathiawar.

THE FINEST PEARS

WILL be ready the latter end of July and APPLES in August. Delivered in any part of India by V. P. Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears were regularly supplied to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales during the Royal Tour.

Apply to Capt. R. C. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

Stephens'
Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	2 0

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 12.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	... 82—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—	25-21 +0 1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 97 3-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20-46 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot...	... 25 1-4—3-8
Do. 2 months hence...	... 24 13-16+1-16

Closing Tone of Silver—Full caused by speculative selling.

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent.	... 83 7-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. (Bank buying rate).	1-3-13 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-10	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)...	... 95 3-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	... 2 1-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	2 3-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	2 3-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 1 1-4—1-8
Do. of day market loans ...	... 1 1-2 unchgd

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, July 12.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ...	3,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	,,
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ...	50 ,,
Do. day's Imports ...	26,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	... Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Dull.
Tone of Manchester Market	... Dull.
Mid Americans ...	... 7-94—3
Egyptian F. G. F. ...	... 11 5-8 unchgd

	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
Cotton Delivery	7·50	7·20	6·85
	—3	—4	—4
Mid. Uplands	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
	6·70	6·61	6·58
G. O. C.	—4	—4	—4
	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Liverpool	6·57	6·56	6·56
	—4	—5	—5

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	10 7-8
George Mayalls Yarn ...	11 0

NEW YORK, July 11.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	4,000
Do. Last year ...	5,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	1,000

Futures at New York .... Oct. 12·65—14
Do at New York .... Dec. 12·48—14
Declined owing to favourable weather report and to unfavourable financial condition and Wall Street selling.

Spot Cotton at New York...	... 15·45 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality) ...	... 8 1-2 unchgd
Demand Bills ...	... 4·85 1-2 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 54 3-8—7-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	... 14 7-8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Easy.
Futures at New Orleans ...	... Oct. 12·55—12
Do. at New Orleans ...	... Dec. 12·46—11

LONDON, July 11.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ... 60
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—July.-Aug.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 33 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Nominal
Tone—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 41 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 40 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... 38
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 64 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 10 1 Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 17·9
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	— £ 64 1-2
Yellow Metal	... d 5 13-16

ARRIVALS.

"Northam", "Berbera", "Djbouti" and "Cawdor Castle."

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Our circular is bullish, old crop cotton prospects are somewhat less favourable; accounts of damage much exaggerated.

BOMBAY, July 13.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
,, ,, Forward ...	... 1s. 4 5-32d. Aug
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 9-32d.
France 3 m/s ,, ...	... 169 2-4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	... 138
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 131
,, Shanghai ...	... 175 1/2
,, Japan ...	... 150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper market is steady at 96-1 for ready and 95-14 to 95-15 for forward, at and about which price fair amount of business is reported.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London declined by 3-8 at 25 1-4 for ready, and forward was 1-16 up at 24 13-16. New York also declined by 7-8 at 54-3-8.

Locally, silver opened at Rs. 72-14-0, but in London speculators being free sellers, market declined, and hence our market seemed weaker and there being more sellers forwards declined to Rs. 72-9-0, but late in the evening demand originated and continued, price again went up to Rs. 92-12-0 at the close, demand for ready was moderate and about 50 to 60 packages changed hands.

The gold market was dull in absence of any up-country and local demand, and prices remained easier. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices remained unchanged.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 Chintu	23	8	0
National Bank	24	1	9
Chartered Bank	24	0	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	3
English Gold	24	0	9
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	72	11	0
117 Penny	72	10	0
Local per tola	0	11	3
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	72	12	0
Second do	72	13	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—London market remained unchanged and locally there being sellers, prices for ready and forward declined by two annas. Tone, dull.

Rapeseed:—London unchanged, and locally there being a little demand, prices were put up by an anna. Tone, steady.

Wheat:—Quiet. London quotation was 3d. down. Demand being nominal and sellers a pitch more, prices remained easier.

Castorseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts and Gingelly-seed:—Steady. Demand moderate. Prices unchanged and very little business is passing.

Poppyseed:—Dull. There being sellers for ready and forward, prices remained easier by ten annas.

Mowraseed:—Quiet but steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 11 5
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 11 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... ,, 6 5
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 6 13
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 0
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 14
Castorseed ...	... ,, 39 to 40
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 6 12
Maize	... ,, 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 42 to 43
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 80 to 90
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 42 to 52
Khandesh Howri ... Gulburga do. ... Kalbur do. ... Itarsi do. ...	,, 49 to 52
White Gin, Bold 95/5 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25... Do. Mixed 50/50...	,, 44 to 48
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... Do. do. 85/15...	,, 43 to 44
Gin, Black Beaver ... Do. do. Gadag ...	,, 43 to 44
Gin Red Khandwa ... Do. Meggi ...	,, 47 to 50
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	,, 49 to 52
Do. Black Kutni Do. Ahmedabad...	,, 42 to 43
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... ,, 31 to 33
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 30 to 31
Cottonseed ...	— ,, 24 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 12th July:—

Wheat	4,830 cwts
Linseed	10,499 ,,
Rapeseed	4,607 ,,
Gingellyseed	221 ,,
Poppyseed	18,51 ,,
Groundnuts...	148 ,,
Castorseed	2,441 ,,
Rice...	997 ,,
Myrabollams	3,199 ,,
Cottonseed	11,683 ,,
Mowraseed	2,962 ,,
Gram	1,734 ,,
Joowar	13 ,,
Maize	... ,,

SPININGS.

Petits were quoted at Rs. 2,850 for August.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,522 1-2 C. D.
Bank of India	69 ,,
Indian Specie Bank ...	55 1-2 to 56 ,,
Bank of Burma	120 1-2

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	1080
Colaba Land	1,135
David	896 1-4 Aug.
Framji Petits	1,675 ,,
Kohinoor	697 1-2 ,,
Maneckji Petit...	2,852 1-2 ,,
Phoenix	82 1-2
Standard	1,100
Imperial Cotton... ...	90

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badam Pile	105
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	96
Bombay E. S. and T. C. Pref.	165
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	297
Bombay Steam Navigation Pref.	285
Colaba Land and Mill	1,130
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	17 1-4

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	475

COTTON.

Liverpool was 3 to 4 points down, and New York remained unchanged.

Our market at Colaba was easier and demand both from mills and exporters being nominal, prices for ready lots declined by Rs. 2. The Liverpool Opener received in the evening showed 5 points down.

The market for New Crop remained easier and sellers being more, prices declined by Rs. 2 to 3.

Good Breach opened at Rs. 291, but sellers being continued, prices declined to Rs. 288 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases:—

Bales.			Rs.
100	Indo-China Mills	...Bengal	... 258
100	do	...Khandesh	— 240
100	do	...Jalna	.. 264
100	Finlay Muir Mills	...Khandesh	... 240
100	do	...Broach	... 297
200	Petit Mills ...	do	... 282
500	S J David & Co	..Bengal	...248-258
100	H Goculdas & Co	...Khandesh	... 217
100	do	...Chandore	... 280

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 260
,, F Good	... 248
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 276
,, F Good	... 264
Sind Punjab Fine	... 276
,, F Good	... 264
Khandesh Fine	... 274
,, F Good	... 264
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 286
,, F Good	... 276
Akola Knangaum Fine	... 284
,, F Good	... 274
Amraoti Fine	... 284
,, F Good	... 274
Yeotmal Fine	... 290
,, F Good	... 280
Nagpore Fine	... 292
,, F Good	... 282
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 288
,, F Good	... 288
Methia Fine	... 274
,, F Good	... 264
Broach Gin Fine	... 306
,, F Good	... 296
Sawginned Good	... 307
Coompta Ginned	... 304
Westerns H. G.	... 286
Do M G	... 291
FUTURES.	
Broach Good	... 288
Bengal F. G	... 217 1-2

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 12th July:—

Khandeish	... Bales
Central India	... ,,
Barsi and Nagur	... ,,
Berar	168 ,,
Central Provinces ...	... ,,
Oomras	168 ,,
Dholera	1,415 ,,
Broach	43 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	77 ,,
Westerns	45 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.) ...	... ,,
Rajputana...	14 ,,
Sind	... ,,
Persian	... ,,
Other sorts	... ,,
Egyptian	... ,,
Total...	1,962 ,,

LIVERPOOL, July 13.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	......
Future Delivery Prices:—	
July—Aug.	7·45 — 5
Aug.—Sept	7·15 — 5
Sept.—Oct.	6·80 — 5
Oct.—Nov..	6·65 — 5
Nov.—Dec.	6·56 — 5
Dec.—Jan.	6·53 — 5
Jan.—Feb.	6·52 — 5
Feb.—Mar.	6·51 — 5
Mar.—Apl.	6·51 — 5

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	10 6	11 6
Dunkirk	11 0	12 0
Havre	11 0	......
Hull	10 6	......
Liverpool	9 0	9 6
Marseilles	9 0	9 6
Genoa	10 6	11 6
London	10 0	......
Hamburg	11 6	12 0
Trieste	11 0	12 0
Venice...	11 0	12 0
Open Ports	Aug.	11 0
	Sept.	11 6
	Oct.	12 6
	Nov.	13 6
	Dec.	14 6

Market is steady.

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 52 8
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28	,, 43 14a
	35 42	,, 43 8b
	49 56	,, 43 4c
Tin Ingots.		,, 40 6d to 40 10
Spelter S M ... M M ... J ... G ...		,, ...
Georgehutte		
Copper Ingots K S	...	,, 47 2
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	6-9 51 1-2
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16	10-12 48-12
	10, 12	14-16 45-12
Copper		... 6-56
,, ...		... 10 12-54
,, ...		... 14 16 45-12

a English b Rex c Crusaner

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, July 12.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	...	2,422	693
1 Bag ...	...	...	1,500
2 Packages...	...	120	26,522

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	...	27	...
1 Case ...	...	5,614	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
J H E Obadiah ...	Devanha	Alexandria
Thos. Cook and Sons ...	do	London
B. Castoorchand & Co ...	do	Marseilles
C. Khooshal ...	do	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 11th July 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	4	4,783
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	21	25,241

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th June 1910 in India and in England amounted to £18,838,540, and was held in the following form:—

1	Rupees in India equivalent to at £1= Rs. 15) ...	£ 2,534,302
2	Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	£ 1,262,467
3	British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds........................	£ 15,041,771
	Total...	18,838,540

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The Bombay branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has received a wire from the Head Office in Hongkong to the effect that, subject to audit, the bank dividend for the half year ending 30th June, will probably be 40 shillings per share; added to Silver reserve fund, dollars 5 lakhs; written off premises account, dollars 1 1-2 lakhs; carried forward to next half year, dollars 20 lakhs.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—1,950 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey, 122 cwts oily rope and 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 13 bales cotton and 35 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell; 50 bales cotton waste, Damji Bhamji; 3 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 34 bales wool, M Jaitha; 250 bales wool, B Hurbnam; 60 bales wool, D Sasseon and Co; 30 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 17 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 bales wool, A H Mawji and Co; 24 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 140 bales wool, D Koondenmals; 10 bales wool and 49 bales goat hair, A H Mahomed and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—11 bales skins, Visram Esmail and Co; 8 bales skins, H M Suleman; 25 bales hemp, J A Begbie and Co; 4 bales carpets, S J Tellary and Co; 4,062 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 30 cwts bees wax, J M Rehmtoola.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—10 bales cotton waste, D Bhamji and Co; 110 bales cotton waste and 60 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 30 cwts groundnuts, N Rajaram.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 7,780 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 520 cwts cottonseed and 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR CHRISTANIA.

Dido s—50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Oceana s—660 bales cotton, B Spinner and Co; 425 bales cotton, Wolkart Bros; 1,220 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 60 bales cotton fly, T Canji.

FOR HAMBURG

Okenfels s—55 bales cotton. A Moritz and Co; 14 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—1,000 cwt castorseed, Volkert Bros 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—150 cwt gum beysabole, A H Mawji and Co., 250 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—157 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

Our Bhownagar Correspondent writes:—

A newly-born child was found by a gangman, abandoned on the railway track three miles from Kundle, a station of B. G. J. P. Railway on the Bhownagar-Wadhwan Section. The police are enquiring into the matter and in the meantime the unfortunate child has been given to a woman at Wadhwan to be nursed.

Wansjalia, a station on the Jetakar Porebander section, received very heavy rain on the 6th instant, when 8in. 40cts. were measured. The total rainfall there is 24 in. and at other places as follows:—Junagad, 32 in. 40cts; Upleta, under Gondal Territory, 22in.; Jetpur, 25in. 30cts. Dhola, 11in. 85cts.; Bhownagar, 16in. 23cts; Gondal, 17in. 28cts. Several huts in Bhownagar collapsed in the recent rain.

Two pointsmen of Songad Station have been sentenced to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment for the offence of having stolen piece-goods.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAYLEY—July 8 at Yercaud, the wife of Bernard Cayley, of a son.

ALEXANDER—July 9 at Naini Tal, the wife of C L Alexander, I C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CUMMING—July 3 at Mussoorie, of heart failure, Maria (Minnie) McLeod, the beloved wife of Ralph Hugh Cumming.

FORSTER—July 3 in Allahabad. Alice May, aged 7 years and 11 months, Janet (mother), aged 32 years, on the 7th July, and R P Forster (father), aged 43 years on the 8th July.

ROLLAND July 8 at Nagpur, Major G M Rolland, V C, The 101st Grenadiers, Adjutant Nagpore Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 4-39m., 4-30a.; Low water, 10-5m. 11-25a.
Bombay Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p. m.
John Roberts and Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 3 Tamarind-lane, 1-30 p. m.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery Inspection, Town Hall, 6 30 p. m.

Maxim; "Efficiency is the note of the day in the business world."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Caledonia," with the English Mails of the 1st instant. which left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday next.

GOANS IN INDIA.—Mr. C. P. da Cunha, M. A., Solicitor, will deliver a lecture on Higher Education in the Goan Union Hall, Dabul, on Saturday the 16th July at 6 p. m. This will be the 4th lecture of the series on "The Present Position of Goans in British India." Dr. A. G. Viegas will preside.

MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH, BANDRA.—The annual feast in honour of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, will take place on the 17th instant. On the day previous there will be Vespers at 7.30 p.m., after which there will be a display of fireworks, weather permitting. On the feast day there will be a Low Mass at 6 30 a.m, and a Solemn High Mass with Sermon, Procession and Benediction at 9 30 a.m. All the expenses of the Divine Service will be defrayed by Mr. Jos. F. Hodges of Chapel Road, Bandra. The St. Paul's (parish) Band will be in attendance under the direction of Mr. Jos. Amara, Bandmaster.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Colombo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow the 15th Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 11 a.m. the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Salazie," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow, 15th July.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Mauritius, via Karachi, per extra s.s. "Fakhri," will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 17th instant instead of on the 13th as previously notified

FIRE BY CHEMICALS.

A fire resulting in the complete destruction of Municipal Stables Store-room, Paltan Road, broke out at seven o'clock yesterday morning. The fire-engines from the Fort, Babulla Tank and other stations arrived on the scene and got the fire under control in about 40 minutes. The store-room was completely burnt out and the Fire Brigade succeeded in confining the fire to that portion only and saved the neighbouring stables, from which the animals were brought out safe.

The cause of the fire is said to be the accidental upsetting by a coolie of tin of crude petroleum which found its way into a jar of hydrochloride which caused combustion.

The damage is estimated at Rs. 7,000.

MURDER BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., the Commissoner of Police, accompanied by his Deputy, Mr. Vincent, hastened to Haji Abdul's chawl, Ferguson Road, on Tuesday night, in consequence of receiving information of a murder committed in one of the rooms of the chawl.

On enquiries it was ascertained that Sawalia, a Mahar, was living with his wife Nanibai in the room, and in the next room was living a man named Succaram, a mill-hand. Sawalia suspected undue friendship between his wife and the millhand, and on seeing him waiting outside the room on the night in question, he was suddenly infuriated and suspecting that he was waiting to take the opportunity of his departure, he thrust a knife into his abdomen. The man tried to run for assistance but dropped dead. The murderer then went back to his room and tried to stab his wife but she pushed him away and escaped, receiving cuts on the hands only. The murderer made good his escape.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday, when the body was identified and further inquiry was postponed.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim presided.

The Committee recorded the letter from the Municipal Commissioner informing that he had sanctioned a nominal rent of Re. 1 per annum being charged to the Tramway Company for the ground occupied by the Tram Shelters.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Consideration was given to the application of the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, for a contribution of Rs. 1,500 towards the cost of opening a Sanitary Library and museum and for an an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 to wards the expenses of the Association.

In accordance with the resolution of the Corporation the Commissioner submitted a report recommending the Corporation and the Committee to make the grant and the contribution. The Commissioner's report has already been published in these columns.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation for the necessary sanction, the grant to be made for only one year for the present.

THE BHULESHWAR TEMPLE TANK.

Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai had addressed the Corporation complaining of the nuisance and danger to public health caused by the water in the tank situated in the compound of the Bhuleshwar Temple. The Commissioner was asked to report on the matter and he reported that the Tank was a positive danger to the public health of the people living in the locality.

The Commissioner's report has already appeared in these columns.

The matter was referred to a Sub-Committee.

THE MARINE LINES HOG MARKET.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Corporation from Dr. Heerjee Eduljee and several others, house-owners and residents of Lohar Street, Marine Lines, praying for the removal of the Hog Market situated in the Street, which they say is not only a nuisance and an eye-sore to the residents of the surrounding locality but an intolerable hardship, especially as the work of slaughter therein rouses them from sleep every morning about 4 o'clock.

The matter was referred to the Commissioner for favour of report.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The Bombay monsoon has given practically no rain in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, but has been more active in northern India.

The Bay monsoon is still confined to districts East of Calcutta.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal proper, the East Punjab, and East Rajputana Fairly general in the United Provinces, and South East Hyderabad, and local falls have occurred in Burma.

Silchar had seven inches; Cherrapoonji, three; Shillong and Jalpaiguri, two; Gauhati, Narayanganj, Jessore and Burdwan, one and a half; Dehra Dun and Delhi, two; Murree, one and a half.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in the extreme north.

Earthquake report:—A moderate earthquake was recorded in Simla yesterday at thirteen hours eight minutes from a distance of about 350 miles. The stations near Dras in Kashmir felt it strongly.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	31·24	27·22	26·77	26·08
Tuesday, 12th July	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total......	31·24	27·22	26·77	26·08
Same date last year	45·35	41·82	49·48	34·43

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL, July 13.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·00	In. cts. 29·29	In. cts. 37·84	In cts. 44·36

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 9th July 1910:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	20	31	Wadhwan	...	...
Panjoo....	26	5	Dabhoe	34	94
Vaiturana	21	88	Sevalia	24	86
Palghur	21	65	Godhra	32	62
Gholwad	15	41	Patri	5	57
Daman....	34	30	Limkhera	32	81
Bulsar	30	13	Dohad	21	36
Nausari	20	3	Amargarh	19	40
Surat	23	2	Rutlam	18	16
Kim.........	23	51	Nagda	15	23
Broach.........	27	80	Rajpardi	28	93
Baroda.........	29	89	Bardoli	35	1
Mehmadabad	19	11	Nandbar	22	48
Ahmedabad	11	33	Nardana.........	13	40
Viramgam	6	55	Virar	13	90

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (12th July)	93·6	82·6	...	0·00
Jask	94·3	85·8	...	...
Muskat (12th July)	90·3	84·6	...	0·00
Multan........................	98·8	83·0	...	0·71
Rawalpindi	95·4	72·9	...	8·67
Lahore	95·4	76·7	0·08	4·76
Sirsa........................	91·3	76·6	0·30	?
Ambala	87·5	75·0	0·60	8·79
Delhi	92·7	73·2	2·21	6·31
Agra........................	98·0	81·5	...	4·37
Mainpuri........................	99·8	79·0	0·12	2·99
Jhansi	92·5	80·5	...	8·46
Cawnpore	?	79·0	...	5·03
Allahabad	96·6	83·0	...	4·86
Jacobabad	103·1	88·3	...	2·00
Karachi	88·0	80·0	...	10·42
Ajmer	78·4	76·2	...	9·18
Jaipur	89·2	76·1	0·04	2·22
Kotah	88·0	79·1	0·10	10·38
Bhuj........................	89·1	77·0	...	12·52
Dwarka	85·8	81·7	...	8·36
Veraval	83·1	80·3	0·01	9·61
Rajkot	90·1	75·5	...	16·30
Bhavnagar Para..............	94·6	77·0	0·01	14·65
Surat	86·6	78·6	...	21·60
Ahmedabad........................	92·6	76·7	0·03	13·15
Deesa	86·3	76·4	0·06	13·72
Neemuch........................	86·0	...	0·08	12·50
Indore	85·1	71·1	...	15·68
Jubbulpore	89·3	76·3	—	14·04
Saugor	87·1	73·5	...	8·71
Hoshangabad	88·6	72·9	...	17·70
Khandwa........................	90·2	73·6	...	12·30
Akola	92·7	73·1	...	11·20
Amraoti	91·8	73·8	...	13·00
Nagpur........................	91·6	75·8	...	27·01
Chanda	93·5	78·0	...	15·53
Raipur........................	90·7	77·6	...	19·58
Bombay	87·3	79·4	...	26·08
Ratnagiri........................	86·3	76·9	...	38·30
Mormugao	84·5	76·7	0·03	49·76
Karwar	84·3	75·5	...	66·16
Malegaon........................	90·4	71·1	...	12·30
Ahamednagar........................	89·4	66·0	...	10·15
Poona	86·5	68·3	...	9·92
Sholapur	93·8	73·4	...	5·77
Bijapur	89·7	70·2	...	3·59
Belgaum	82·3	65·6	...	14·33
Aurangabad........................	91·2	67·2	...	6·64
Nizamabad (Indur)	92·9	76·7	...	11·06
Hyderabad	92·3	74·2	0·45	7·42
Mangalore	84·8	72·8	0·02	52·62
Calicut........................	84·8	77·6	...	41·46
Cochin	86·7	76·3	0·03	36·63
Colombo	86·5	70·5	...	9·19
Masulipatam	94·8	77·7	...	8·65
Bellary	95·0	75·8	...	1·32
Cuddapah	97·2	81·6	...	4·17
Madras........................	96·5	79·5	...	2·47
Bangalore	85·8	68·3	0·03	2·43
Coimbatore	91·4	72·3	...	1·21
Trichinopoly	96·6	77·8	...	2·39
Negapatam	95·1	79·6	...	0·60

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 13th July was 29·851 inches The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Delhi reports 2·21" of rain, Ambala 0·60" and Sirsa 0·30." Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri records 0·12" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·10" of rain. Skies are clear in Upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is normal at Karachi and in defect at the other stations; the minimum is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division; the minimum is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0·45" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in the east Punjab. Outside of this area, Hyderabad (Deccan) is the only station reporting rainfall of importance.

Isolated showers may occur in Gujarat, Rajputana, the Punjab and the Peninsula.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice DAVAR).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

590-09 Captain and V Nawab Mirza F Ali Khan valad Mirza Sahib Ali Khan vs Pestonji Merwanji Heerana Shamrao M and H Part heard.
435-09 Tyabji D and Co D Balchand and another vs G Girdharlal Motichand and D. Part heard.
287-10 G H Dalal K Karamchand vs Balaji Shivparsad a firm Captain and V.
570-08 Sabnis and G M H Bharhaya vs. Aishabibi widow and others F P Pavri Captain and V Shamrao M and H.
882-08 Captain and V The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Furdoonji A C Furdoonji and others Unwalla and P.
665-08 Daphtary F and D J Sirdarmal a firm vs. H O Coates and another In person.
907-08 Mulla and M A B Cursondas and Co vs. L Mohanlal and others Tyabji D and Co Edg G W and Co.
620 08 Adeshir H D and Co Dadi Limji Batliboi vs. Shirinbai widow Wadia G and Co.
562-09 T A Ghandy B Balaram and others vs The New Moffusil Co Ld and another Crawford B and Co Malvi H M and R.
392 09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India Ld of Little and Co.
562-02 T A Ghandhy, B Balaram and others, The New Mofussil Co, Ld and another Crawford B and Co, Malvi H M and R.
259-09 Madhowji K and Co Modhibai vs G Damoder and another Jam R and D
1074-09 Raghaviawa B and N Bhimabai widow vs G Veeram Wadia G and Co.
18-09 Raghavaya B and N Nairvahu Alias Gungabai widow vs Shamcooverbai widow and another Shamrao M and H.
979-09 Raghavaya B and N Nairvahu alias Gangabai widow vs Shamcooverbai widow and another Shamrao M and H.
38-10 Gamanlal H Motichand Manchhasa a firm vs Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and others Captain V.
291-09 Shamrao M and H Ranchord Ratanji vs A Mohanlai Chitnis M and M.
770-06 Jamshedji R and D Ishvardas Gorakhram the firm vs S Dharmrajmal and others Craigie B and Co.
1144-09 Wadia G and Co M Gordhandas vs B Jamnadass Narandass Madhowji and Bicknell M and R.
236-10 Payne and Co N M Marshall vs J H David, Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)
For Judgment.

397-09 Smitham B and Co J J Ballarantine vs J F Karaka and Co a firm J R Patel and Co.
For a Decree Absolute.
82-09 Tyabji D and Co F Madhowji and others R D Sethna and others.
70-08 Matubhoy J and M Hoosain Allana and others vs Mahomed Noor Mahomed and others Pestonji R K and Co.
140-07 Tyabji D and Co Moosa Haji Essa and others vs Jooma Sale Mahomed and others Kanga and S
550-08 Muncharsha and N V Bechardas vs Alarakhia Khan Mahomed.
108-08 Bicknell M and R Salebhoy K Bordawalla vs Tayebhoy Nansaji and others S B Mehta.
884-07 Bicknell M and R Narandas Thakersey Mulji vs Cursetji Jamshedji Unwalla Hiralal and Co Bicknell M and R.
742-08 Bicknell M and R Kaji Ismail bin Kazi Goolam Ally Mahari vs Abdool Miya alias Dadamiya Haji Bhaisanker K and G.
103-08 Tyabji D and Co T Surdarmal and others vs Hariram Savantram Payne and Co.
81-08 Kanga and S Vijibai widow vs Goculdas Madhowji a firm Little and Co.
34-10 Motichand and D Dawoodbhai Jiwajee vs Khatizabai widow and others Jehangir M and S Moti and D.
41-10 Captain and V Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee vs Sulleman Hajee Husein and others Thakurdas and Co.
58-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Aziza Monassh and another vs Monasseh Jacob Monassh and another Little and Co.
45-10 Mehta and D Keshuchand Pragjee vs Abdool Rassool Alibhai the firm Matubhoy J and M.

Admiralty Suit.

2-09 Payne and Co Goolam Alli Jivaji vs The S S Hima now known as s s "Saifi" and another Bicknell M and R.

Long Causes.

168-10 Smitham B and Co C Kheraj vs Sha Nathu Bharmal In person.
195 10 J R Patel and Co I U Abdulla vs H G Rabbani Jehangir M and S.
196-10 N B Vakil K V Joshi vs S L Khamker Khunderao L and M.
197-10 S B Mehta N Canji vs C Madhu and another Madhowji K and C Mansookhlal J and H
206-10 S B Mehta J Prema vs P Foosa and others Smitham B and Co.
207-10 Mansookhlal J and H P F Mistry vs F B Billimoria and others Jehangir M and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ROBERTSON).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Cause.

335-10 Malvi H M and R Tarachand Gunshamdas vs S Ramdayal Part heard.

Long Causes.

83-10 F P Pavri Cassum Haji Joosub vs Currimbhoy Ramji and others S B Mehta Jam R and D Shamrao M and H.
1053-08 Ardeshir H D and Co, Cursetji Dadabhoy Bhawnagri vs Framji Nusserwanji, Captain Payne and Co.
189-09 Payne and Co, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayem vs Shivlal Gungabhoy and others, Malvi H M & R.
323-09 S B Mehta T Bhimji Kara vs R Soonderdas and others Mansookbhai J and H
1045-08 Malvi H M and R B Virchand and others vs F Nanchand Manchersha and N
935-08 Malvi H M and R B S Megraj and others vs R Ramcooar Jamshedji R and D
167-08 Shroff D and D G Mulji vs S Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co
308-09 Captain and V R Madhowji and others vs M Shivji and others Kanga vs Chitnis M and M Captain and V
127-09 Jamshedji R and D G Krushna and others vs Parvatibai widow
407-09 Payne and Co T M Hajiaba vs Hamabai widow and others Thakerdas and Co Payne and Co
293-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Umrigar and others vs J Morean and others Hiralal and Co.
64-10 Smitham B and Co J G Dobson vs The Krishna Mills Ld Bicknell M and R
121-10 Daphtary F and D Bai Manibai vs Bai Jamnabai widow
123-10 Jehangir M and S T Essofalli and others vs H Essofalli and another Unwalla and P
134-10 Bicknell M and R B D Sethna vs Gangabai widow Chitnis M and M
154-10 Jehangir M and S G Arthur Frederick vs J M Maclean Jamshedji R and D
157-10 Mulla and M K Devji vs G Pragji and others Ardeshir H D and Co
159-10 Mulla and M T A K Mamajiwalla vs S Jafferbhoy Bicknell M and R.

FROM Cairo it is announced that the report that Major-General Sir J. G. Maxwell is to succeed Sir Reginald Wingate as Sirdar is unfounded.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Makes Good Blood

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood covers the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach the evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

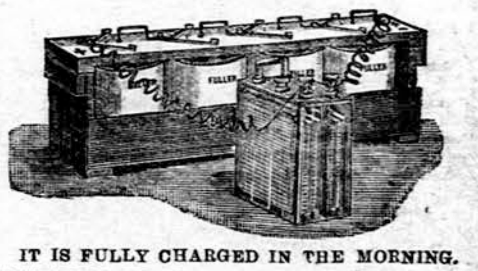
MOTOR ACCESSORIES 'FULLER'

"FULLER" Accumulators, Batteries, High Speed Trembler, non-Trembler Coils, Dry Cells as supplied to the British Post Office, National Telephone Co., and various Railway Companies, England.

"FULLER" Sealed DRY CELLS (Patent applied for) especially designed for hot climates.

"FULLER" Charging Set, Charge your own Accumulator at home with Ease, Efficiency and Economy. "My accumulators have never been running so well as since I have used this battery."—Max Pemberton. Other unsolicited Testimonials from all quarters of the globe, Simplicity Itself! AUTOMATIC IN ACTION AND ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

YOU CONNECT THE ACCUMULATOR AT NIGHT.



IT IS FULLY CHARGED IN THE MORNING.

BICHROMATE PASTE, ZINCS, CARBONS, MERCURY AND ALL OTHER RENEWALS.

Insist on "FULLER" and "FULLER" the British make, and refuse all substitutes.

Sole Agent, India:—D. R. DADY.
Church Gate St., and 5 Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY.

FOUR WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.

RHEUMATISM CAPITO BALM (*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE (*Regd.*)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE TREZO TABLETS (*Regd.*)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder—2 ozs. of it will raise 1 lb. of flour.

Give home baking with 'Paisley Flour' a trial to-day. You are sure of three things—freshness, digestibility ('Paisley Flour' cakes are always light), and less cost.

Mix one part to eight parts of ordinary flour dry before adding the other ingredients.

"Paisley Flour" is made by Brown and Polson, and sold in tins containing many useful recipes.

Sal Hepatica

Sal Hepatica
SALINE LAXATIVE
URIC ACID SOLVENT
NEW YORK

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.
BEYNON & Co. 65 Esplanade Road

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 12th July 1910, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ......Comdr Shuter..................H M S
H M S Perseus ......Comdr Beaty Powell......H M S
R I M S Lapwing ..Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge ......Comdr Farewell..........R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr J Marsack ......R I M S
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr A J Marsack..........R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp...... Survey Street
R I M S Polinarus...Comdr Taylor ....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 13.

Beme	1899	Barrand	Shaw Wallace & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Zuel & Co
Cowno	3155	Falla	W&A Graham & Co
Clan Macneil	2504	Roden	James Finlay & Co
Folmuna	2546	Eyken	......
Gresham	2447	Thompson	W&A Graham & Co
Gerd	751	Anderson	F F Campbell & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	Andrew Yuel & Co
Kalibia	3149	Stewart	W & A Graham & Co
Lowther Range	2408	Mathews	P & O S N & Co
Linga	951	Cutbush	M M & Co
Sajmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Neidenfels	3385	Frisins	W & A Graham & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie	M M & Co
Persiana	2616	Garrett	T Morrison & Co
Rehmania	1872	Coats	B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W&A Graham & Co
Strathaily	2783	MacMahon	W & A G & Co
Zanoni	2476	Driner	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Ismaila	3381	Favre	Calcutta	14 7	M M & Co
B Dido	3127	Runton	Hull	22 7	James Finlay & Co
C&R Arcadia	3513	Barcham	China	3 8	P & O S N & Co
D&E Vadala	2164	Maud	Cochin	15 7	M M & Co
H Naseri	511	Lemare	P Gulf	21 7	B & P S N & Co
K Umsinga	1869	Robertson	London	23 7	W & A Graham & Co
L Kola	510	Morrison	Busreh	14 7	M M & Co
M Upada	3382	Witsher	Rangoon	14 7	M M & Co
N Strathden	2840	Mason	Garston	16 7	W & A Graham & Co
O Dunrobin	2319	Parlett	Dunkirk	16 7	W & A Graham & Co
P Den of Ruthven	3110	Thomson	Philadelphia	16 7	R A Willis
Q President	2086	Jacobson	Durban	19 7	A Strandes & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Glenlyon	2654	Anderson	Karachi	23 7	M M & Co
2 Circassia	4326	Osborne	Liverpool	19 7	W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino	2684	Rouchi	Genoa	15 7	Florio & Rubattino S N Co
4 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	16 7	F R S N & Co
5 Warora	2565	Dickinson	Calcutta	17 7	M M & Co
7 Oceana	3155	Ryder	Antwerp	16 7	J Mackintosh & Co
8 Ockenfels	3542	Denker	Hamburg	14 7	W & A Graham & Co
9 City of Calcutta	4786	Rae	Liverpool	22 7	Killick Nixon & Co
10&11 Devanha	4781	Powell	Shanghai	20 7	P & O S N & Co
12&13 Arabia	4198	Palmer	London	16 7	P & O S N & Co
14 Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	15 7	M M & Co
15 Colombo Maru	2319	Combes	Kobe	15 7	N Y Kaisha
16 Bulimba	1608	Butler	Busreh	18 7	M M & Co
Offside D&E					
Megna	772	Owens	N F	N F	M M & Co
M W D D					
Trieste	3203	Nitsche	Trieste	N F	A L S N & Co
H W P D					
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	M'Goa	13 7	Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakeera	N F	N F 12 7	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	B'nager	13 7	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
13	Neidenfels	Frisins	Hamburg, June 11
	Clan Macneil	Roden	Glasgow, June 6
	Persiana	Garrett	Calcutta, June 29

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Harpat	Lamb	Calcutta
	Singu	Morrison	Rangoon

The following vessel obtain his portclearance on Wednesday.

Steamer Kola Morrison Persian Gulf.

The following vessel began to load on Wednesday.

Steamer Salazie for Noumea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS,

July		
10	Nurani	Calcutta
10	Clan Maclaren	Coast
11	Kintail	London
11	Blake	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer China, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 13th instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th July 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	13	12	50	1	40
Suez	13	1	35	1	24

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line working indifferently. Telegrams to north of China are subject to heavy delay. (28-6-10).

Bhamo route to China restored, (13-7-10).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (13-10.)

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Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4	12	2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	8	2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg	4	8	0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 14th July, 1910.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES.

THOUGH many of the recent utterances of Mr. Roosevelt were applauded to the echo by his own countrymen and ours, there was one, at Luxor in Upper Egypt, which has been passed over in comparative silence. "You cannot raise one part of humanity while neglecting the other," said Mr. Roosevelt, and considering he spent so much time in Africa, we may take it his remark was suggested by the sight of the native, who, in many parts of the country, he found less than half civilised if not wholly a savage. The doctrine is as applicable to South Africa where the native is even less attractive to the colonist there than the British Indian. But the fact remains that the natives in South Africa are advancing by leaps and bounds. Many people seek to put aside the truth in this matter as it is distasteful to them. But ignore it as they may, it remains indisputable that they are progressing despite all discouragements. Native aspirations, it is said, were stimulated by Mr. Cecil Rhodes who demanded "equal rights for every civilised man south of the Zambesi." This was supposed to settle the whole native question, so far as Mr. Rhodes was concerned, but unfortunately he died before his work was accomplished. It must be remembered, however, says Mr. Tamplin, who writes of the subject in the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, that "quoad" civilisation Mr. Rhodes regarded the natives as, to use his own word, children. In the Cape Legislature when Mr. Rhodes, then Premier, with the co-operation of the Dutch party, actually forced a measure through the Legislature for the preservation, to a large native community, of their rights to a considerable area of country, very fertile, which has for a long time been regarded as a sort of Naboth's vineyard; so far as the surrounding Dutch farmers were concerned it was thought this was the last word. And the South African native has progressed. In some countries, notably Australia, the original native inhabitants, the aborigines, have gone down—in some cases have practically vanished—before the advance of European civilisation. But this, we are assured, can never be the fate of the natives of South Africa as we find them to-day, notwithstanding that the Hottentots have disappeared as a nation and the Bushmen are becoming noticeably fewer.

Contemplating this prophecy it is satisfactory to know that there is a vast difference between the native nations of Africa and the negro of America. all in favour of the former. As an instance, it is quoted that for some time natives were allowed to sit as jurors in the trial of criminal cases in native territories of the Cape and from experience it may be said that the native juries acquitted themselves most satisfactorily. Notwithstanding this, however, owing to some cause or another native jurors are no longer summoned. But they preponderate over all other peoples in the Continent. They belong to the country, yet the South African Conference, which settled the terms of Union, expressly refrained from imposing the franchise now enjoyed by natives under the Crown in Cape Colony upon the other States, so that the whole subject will prove a fertile source of debate in the Union Parliament. It is felt that the cause of reason and right will ultimately prevail, provided tact and forbearance, and possibly great forbearance, be observed on both sides. Meantime two catch-phrases which have been employed in recent years will still prevail, especially in the Cape Legislature, with reference to the future in Africa of Europeans and of natives respectively. "Ignoring the steady and determined advance of education and civilisation generally among the natives," writes Mr. Tamplin, "it has been loudly asserted that Africa, particularly South Africa, is to be a white man's country, the unalterable destiny of the natives being that of hewers of word and drawers of water. Anyone who demurs to this last proposition is promptly regarded as a negrophilist, out of sympathy with his fellow whites."

The influence of the Cape, however, may make itself felt throughout the Union. Wherever Europeans appear natives are there too, for their services are always in demand for a multitude of things and for every kind of occupation. The average South African native is intelligent, adaptable, cheerful and generally faithful and trustworthy. Many native names appear in the lists of university and school examinations, of ministers of religion, school teachers, clerks and interpreters, while a considerable number also are versed in post and telegraph work, newspaper work and so forth. Elected district councils in the native territories under the guidance of Civil officials, administer the affairs of their own districts to the extent of levying rates for local purposes, such as roads and bridges and other cognate matters. Members of these Councils are still not accounted civilised Yet, if they can manage their own affairs, it is useless to imagine their further progress can be arrested. They aspire to higher things. But, says the European, "We will tolerate your existence and recognise your attainments and prosperity; you must, however, stop at any idea of approximation to social equality, admission to Parliament, public boards or Councils and, practically, even to churches." This may be tolerated for a time, but we imagine South Africa is putting a rod in pickle which will eventually be applied to her own back. By and by the native will realise that he has rights, which he will assert. The idea of a "white South Africa" will prove impracticable, but it will take time before the European colonist will yield in the matter of prejudice and aversion to native claims to equality and the full privileges of citizenship. Sooner or later he will have to do it and it would have been far better for the future of South Africa had she studied and adopted English methods in India. South Africa can never succeed as a white man's country any more than India could expect to. South Africa has yet her lesson to learn and it may be she will pay very dearly for the teaching. Great Britain has doubtless laid down high principles, which she would have religiously observed. But self-governing colonies do not trouble themselves much about the opinions of the Mother Country.

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THE FILIPINOS' CLAIM TO INDEPENDENCE. IT is altogether a remarkable demand which the Phillipine Assembly has just presented to the United States, asserting her right to independence, and asking that it should be granted immediately Not only this, but the petition urges the American Government to open negotiations with Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, China and Japan for the neutralisation of the islands, and a guarantee of their immunity from absorption by any Foreign Power. The Filipinos, while acknowledging the benefits which have come to them through American rule, declare that nevertheless they can never be happy under a foreign yoke, which no matter how lightly it may sit upon their shoulders, has not been laid there by the will of the nation. This somewhat sentimental claim seems to be the basis of the Fillipino case, and even a Fillipino himself, we should imagine, could not fail to mark its flimsiness when contrasted with the long list of material blessings, which his own spokesmen at Congress has to admit his rulers have conferred upon him. It is a remarkable appeal which, setting out to prove the uselessness of the ruling class in the islands, leads off with the following glowing enumeration of their works:—"Simultaneously with the American occupation, there has been established a more liberal government, and from that day, the Filipinos have enjoyed more personal and political liberty than they ever did under the Spanish Crown. The Philippines Commissioners have established provincial and municipal government, almost completely autonomous. They have created a body of constabulary which is one of the most useful and praised of the official organisations. They have built up a system of education which offers equal opportunities for learning to the poor and to the the rich. They have given us a Supreme Court worthy to be compared with any other tribunal in the world. They have given us an Assembly which, although it has very limited powers, answers, at least, to the purpose of expressing the will of the people and showing its governing capacity. They have beautified the city of Manila, improved its sanitary conditions, completed its harbour works, and provided it with a tramway system. They have constructed all over the islands more than 500 miles of highways and roads, hundreds of steel and concrete bridges and thousands of concrete culverts. The have multiplied a number of lighthouses and knitted the islands with lines of telegraphs and telephones. They have provided a great number of towns with artesian wells, and built schoolhouses even in almost inaccessible parts of the Archipelago."

During the few years during which the United States have been the guardians of the Philipines it would have been difficult to accumulate a more comprehensive list of good works. Against this, of what do they complain? The first charge brought by the islanders is that owing to the inadequacy of the Bureau of Agriculture the importation of rice which is the staple food of the people has enormously grown, from £40,000 per annum in fact to £1,300,000. They are a very poor people they say, and they were better off before they were compelled to buy so much of their food from abroad. Again they say the Government is guilty of extravagance in its administration, pays its officials excessive salaries and imposes upon the people a taxation which is too heavy for them to bear. These are specific complaints, but unfortunately the Filipinos have failed to show that they are capable of doing any better if left to themselves. Further they admit that the home supply of rice has been reduced by a series of calamities to which the islands have been subjected and that the taxation per capita amounts only to 10/ compared with £2-13-4 in Cuba. They are perhaps fortunate under the circumstances to have gained such a respectful hearing from Congress, but the general feeling in America is against their claim. The view most widely taken is that the Filipinos have more to lose than they can possibly gain by separation, for tariff barriers of foreign countries would probably cause their industrial ruin if they were not allied with some powerful commercial country. The Filipinos have shown no general adaptability for manufacturing, but are largely an agricultural people. Foreign markets are necessary for their prosperity, and it is impossible to see where they would obtain foreign markets if they were independent.

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THE DECLARATION OF LONDON. A VERY important agitation on a point which will most vitally affect the interests of the Empire, in the event of a war in which Britain is engaged, is proceeding now at home, and is being taken up by the Chamber of Shipping and other important bodies concerned with shipping and commerce. The agitation is directed against the confirmation of the Declaration of London, which will shortly come before the House of Commons for ratification. This declaration is the result of the Peace Conference at the Hague in 1907, some of the delegates afterwards meeting in London during 1908 and agreeing to its provisions on behalf of Germany, the United States, Austro-Hungary, France, Great Britain and the Netherlands. It is now contended that Great Britain, who, at the Hague Conference, sacrificed several principles for which she had intended to hold out, made eventually a very bad bargain, and had better back out of it while there is still time. It is impossible in a short space to describe the many points involved, but the one which mainly affects Great Britain is of course that of contraband. Seeing that she has to import a very great portion of her food supplies by sea, and that it is known that the normal food supplies in the country at any given moment would last for only six weeks, the subject is of vital importance. One of the principal concessions, which Great Britain made, was the abandonment of the principle against the sinking of neutral ships carrying contraband, a point which affects her more than any other European Power. Germany, for instance, in time of war, could import her food supplies through any of seven other continental countries on her borders, while Britain would be compelled by her geographical position to import everything by sea, where it would run the risk always of capture or destruction. By Article 24 certain articles including food stuffs "susceptible of use for war as well as for purposes of peace" are liable to be treated as contraband of war under the name of conditional contraband, and according to the view which the Chamber of Shipping for instance takes of this article it may be summarised as follows:—1. All food will be conditional contraband. 2. It may be seized if it is going to British armed forces or to a Government department. 3. It is presumed to have that destination if it is going to a merchant who supplies articles of that kind to the enemy. 4. It is further liable to capture if it is destined to a fortified place or a place serving as a base of operations or supply to our armed forces. 5. The capture can take place anywhere on the high seas. 6. But food consigned to a neutral port, even if destined for our enemy's armed forces, cannot be touched by us (Britain.) Obviously Britain is placed under a very heavy handicap if this view be the true one and the Imperial interest demands that each clause of the Declaration shall be subjected to the closest scrutiny by the Foreign Office and the House of Commons before the formal assent of the legislature is given to it.

PORT SAID is declared to be an infected port, owing to an outbreak of plague.

THE gold figures for the India Office, for the week ending the 30th June, were £47,50,776.

SOAP WORKS at Glasgow have been destroyed by fire, the damage amounting to eighty thousand pounds.

SUCCESSFUL experiments have been made with the Helesby wireless telephone through the earth between Chislehurst Caves and the Crystal Palace, London, a distance of a few miles.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras will not return to Madras until about the middle of November. He will leave Ootacamund on tour at the end of October, and will have a few days' shooting in Hyderabad.

COLONEL MEREWETHER, late of the 7th Hariana Lancers, died in Kashmir of cholera on the 11th instant. This is the second death of an officer from cholera which has recently occurred in Kashmir.

THE balance held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of June was: Rs. 20,17,07,000 compared with Rs. 14,06,54,000 on the same date last year and Rs. 17,44,19,000 on the same day in 1908.

THE Naval Department of the Government of Canada is now conferring with the Admiralty with regard to plans which have been submitted for the construction of ten new warships for the Canadian Navy, and it is understood that the Imperial authorities have sanctioned the announcement that in the course of the coming autumn Canadian and home firms will be asked to submit plans for the construction of these vessels.

AN apparatus has recently been perfected at the Pasteur Institute in Paris which is expected entirely to do away with the hitherto insurmountable difficulties of providing towns with germ-free water supplies. It consists of a large chamber into which water from a tap is carried with a swirling, splashing motion, so that any microbes present are thoroughly stirred up and exposed to the sterilising action of ultra-violet rays from a mercury vapour quartz lamp attached to the chamber. Attempts are also being made to apply the same system of sterilisation to milk. The opacity of milk to ultra-violet rays, as compared with the transparency of water, necessitates a much longer exposure to to the light, and as yet its practical value in this connection has not been thoroughly approved.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

France and the Cretan Question.

BERLIN, JUNE 24.

ALL serious and reasonable politicians in France are bent on preserving the peace of Europe and have no sympathy whatever with the Cretans and Greeks who wish to change the "status quo" even at the risk of a war against Turkey. It therefore meets with general applause that the well-known political Editor of the "Revue des deux Mondes" M. Rene Pinon states the case of the question and throws much light on the mischievous attitude of Greece.

In M. Pinon's opinion it was a premature act that the four Protecting Powers withdrew their troops from the island of Crete in July 1909. Thereby the Cretans were encouraged to press their claims by voting their union with the kingdom of Greece. But the expectation of the Greeks that the Powers will not allow Turkey to resist the absorption of the island is certainly erroneous. As matters stand the march of a Turkish army to Larissa could only be a military promenade. It would be utter folly if the Greek Government decided to continue the policy of provocation.

If a Turko-Greek war had no other consequences than the defeat of the Hellenes, matters could according to M. Pinon be allowed to drift. But it is obvious that an easy victory would not only inspire the Turks with national enthusiasm but also stir up the Mohammedan fanaticism all over the world. There is already so much of Pan-Islamitic agitation in India and Egypt that it is not desirable to have any more of it. M. Pinon calls attention to the effect which a victorious Turkish war may have on Morocco and Algiers. It is therefore of equal interest to France and Great Britain that there ought to be no war, and their joint action in Constantinople, Athens and Canea may still assure a peaceful settlement. Unfortunately the necessary unanimity of the two Western Powers is wanting, because the Pro-Hellenic sympathies prevail in England.

M. Pinon offers the advice that the French Republic ought to disentangle itself from the complications of the Cretan question by declaring its secession from the union of the four Protecting Powers. That, however, would only aggravate the difficulty, as the Greeks are inclined to believe that Italy and Great Britain favour a Greek aggrandizement and that Russia could be easily prevailed upon to connive at a plan approved by the majority of the Protecting Powers. The withdrawal of France from the Quartet at this situation is, however, almost impossible, because it would cause a bad impression at St. Petersburg, Rome and London. That the question is discussed by a serious writer may nevertheless serve as a warning to Greece that France is determined not to lend her support to any further advance of Hellenistic claims.

RAILWAYS FOR CHEAP RAW MATERIALS.

At the time when the first railway appeared there was already great enthusiasm shown for building canals for the cheap traffic of goods in the midland countries. But in England and France the costly artificial water ways could not compete with the railways. The Erie canal in the state of New York was the only one that preserved its importance. Very soon the general conviction was that the only canals leading directly to the sea and allowing ocean going steamers to go a little bit inland or to pass from one sea another had a sound economic basis.

A new era was again expected when the Prussian State projected the large inland canal from the Rhenish Westphalian centre of Industry to Berlin. But the opposition in the Diet allowed only its western half as far as Hanover being carried out. Whether the eastern part will ever be built so that coal and building-material could be cheaply carried to Berlin is now an open question. For as the result of a careful investigation it has been found probable that a special railway built for the transportation of heavy material over wide distances will answer the purpose just as well or even better than the midland canal. The length of the railway needed would be 275 miles. It ought to have no more than ten stations and will not take any goods but those delivered in large quantities. Under these conditions its carrying capacity in a year is estimated at about 100 million tons, i. e., six times as much of the midland canal. Technically, therefore, the railway would be the better solution.

It would be so also from an economic point of view. This seems strange at the first glance, for everybody knows that less power is required to drag a ship load of 400 tons on the surface of the water than to carry the same quantity over rails. But the costs of traction represented by the coal, water, oil and other material used or wages paid is on a long transport over 120 or 250 miles only one-tenth of the whole expense. The interest of the capital invested in either the canal or the railway, in the ships or the cars are also to be considered. Taken as a whole the waterway would cause double the expense of that for which the new railway could do it. If one and the same concern, e. g., the State would hold both means of transportation, the charges for the railway transport ought to be lower than those for the waterway shipment. This result upsets all presuppositions now current about the respective costs of water and transportation. It helps, however, to prove that it was not only the selfish policy of English Railway Companies and the shameful neglect of the waterways, that gave the monopoly to the Railroads.

To these advantages of the railway traffic we must add the saving of reloading, if goods are brought to the highroad from other parts of the country. Moreover, in the climate of Germany the waterway is blocked up by ice during part of the winter. The canal would have to be bridged over in the interest of the country traffic, while it would be easy to cross the rails almost anywhere.

Now it has been argued that a third and fourth track added to the existing lines may answer the purpose just as well. Why should it be necessary to build an entirely new railway? But that is the cardinal point of the whole investigation, that only by adjusting the system to the requirements of the heavy traffic, by building the stations at the proper points and by excluding all other transports from this line, the cheapness required could be guaranteed. Of course the conditions must be the same as for canal traffic, i. e., we must be sure of a large consumption of homogeneous material at a certain distance. If that is the case, the railway may easily beat the canal. All that holds good for the plain where there are no engineering difficulties for building a canal. In hilly parts of the country a canal is almost out of the question and at any rate extremely expensive. A railway could easily get over such difficulties and create a large consumption by cheap rates. It is this aspect of the question that deserves special notice. The author of the new plan is Dr. W. Cauer, professor in the Technical High School of Charlottenburg.

NEW BUILDING MATERIALS.

The Exhibition of objects connected with the clay, cement and chalk industries, that has been open for some time in one of the eastern suburbs of Berlin, is now the scene of international meetings. The association of the German Cement Works has invited the corresponding organisations of Great Britain, France and Austria-Hungary to pay a vist to Berlin and this industrial show, and has made arrangements, that there visitors from those three countries arrive in the same week and will meet each other. They are attracted by the splendid opportunity offered to see to what uses the new building materials are already employed and what improvements have been made in the manufacture of most of them.

Perhaps the greatest progress since the previous exhibition five years ago has been made in the manufacture of condensed concrete. The extensive use now made of this material dates from the year 1904, when the central association of German architectes and engineers published instructions about the advisability of adhibiting it and more especially from the year 1907 when Prussian Government issued official regulations. The inventor of the happy combination of iron rods with grubstone-mortar was a Frenchman M. Monier. He sold his rights to German engineers in 1884 and they, by theoretical calculations and practical experiments, worked out the grand possibilities of the simple composition. It is really astonishing, what enormous weight of bricks is laid on an apparently thin lathed ceiling supported by lofty pillars at a wide distance. Even within that sight such layer of concrete tubular bricks occupy the larger part of the space. In the joints of the bricks tain iron-bars pass along. As they are sufficient to withstand the traction and as the concrete easily bears the pressure of the hundred of tons heaped up on the top, we may safely enter the hall built as an experiment. Theoretically the structure ought to be able to carry ten times the load heaped up on its flat ceiling. Models and pictures of railway bridges, elevators, mills and houses built entirely of condensed concrete show the wonderful qualities of the material. The consequence is that not only much space is gained by the thinness of the pillars, walls, beams and staircases being constructed in condensed concrete and that the dead weight of the building material is greatly reduced; but that even our breath is taken away if we look at these lofty constructions which we from our old notions of architecture should consider unsafe. Certainly for all parts of modern buildings where the regulation of the temperature is no object, condensed concrete is the building-material of the future.

Another building-material that has already made its way is the artificial sand-brick. It has been proved by experiments in this exhibition that it is as firm and as fire-proof as any brick coming from the old kilns. Various tints have been given to the mixture from which the bricks are made and some of its varieties make quite the impression of natural sand-stone in some relief groups exhibited. A further advantage is that any plastic ornament may easily be moulded on the bricks almost without additional expense. In the front of the Colonial Warehouse a good specimens is given to what effects the architect may use this handy material.

The reliability of these new materials depends entirely on their careful manufacture, and for this purpose special machinery had to be constructed. Especially grinding and crushing machines for every kind of raw material, wedging and mixing machines that guarantee a uniform quality and loading contrivances that regularly bring equal quantities of the raw material into the process are indispensable. A very large part of the exhibition is reserved for machinery of this kind. It is always set at work if a visitor wishes to see the effect. Testing machines are also an important requisite of this new industry.

As a proof that well made concrete will preserve its good qualities for centuries specimens of the brickwork of the old Imperial Palace in Rhenish Prussia are also exhibited. This edifice was erected in the second century A. D. with bricks and the natural cement found near Bonn. Its thick layers of concrete are not in the least affected by the 1800 years they have been exposed to sunshine and rain. Certainly our modern condensed concrete will show a similar durability as the iron bars imbedded in the concrete are not liable to get rusty.

L. ASCH.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Ayurvedic and Unani Memorial.

The following memorial has been addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay:—

May it please Your Excellency,—The undersigned your humble petitioners Members of the Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Association most respectfully venture to lay the following facts before you and entreat that Your Excellency will be pleased to take this petition into your kind consideration.

That the Members of the British Medical Association of Bombay have submitted a petition to Your Excellency in which while defining unqualified medical men they have also included Hakims and Vaids.

That the Members of the said Association have prayed for a Medical Registration Act and for certain rights and privileges for qualified medical men, by which they mean those who have graduated in the Indian Universities, or those who have secured a diploma from any of the British, Foreign or Colonial Medical Institutions recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland.

That the rights and privileges they pray for, as far as your petitioners understand are about (1) Death Certificates, (2) Medical fees and charges (3) Certificates of Lunacy &c. i. e. their certificates should be held valid and their fees and charges allowed by any Court.

That as regards the clauses second and third your petitioners humbly beg to state that they are enjoying the said rights and privileges and there is no need of praying for them but in praying that they only should have the said rights they have not taken into consideration the rights of the members of this Association who have been carrying on their work as Medical Practitioners for many years and enjoying the said rights. Their petition is thus detrimental to the Rights of the Indian Medical Practitioners who have been enjoying these rights, from the beginning of the British rule in India and who have never been the cause of any popular complaint.

That your petitioners venture to state that no system of medicine can lay claim to perfection. The Ayurvedic-Medical system is very very old with the additional advantage or experience of centuries as regards the climate and the physical characteristics of the people of the country. Its formulæ and prescriptions prepared from the indigenous herbs, plants, and products, of the country are suitable to the constitutions of the inhabitants, and are therefore patronized to an immense extent. As regards the Unani Medical System though of Grecian origin it was vastly enriched by the labours of Arab Savants and Doctors and later on its followers assimilated it to the conditions and requirements of the people of this country and hence it is as popular as the Aurvedic.

That the learned doctors and literary men of Europe and America have spoken very highly of both these systems and your petitioners do not see any reason in the face of the vast practice that the practitioners of these systems enjoy with the full confidence of people and their patients, that the Members of the British Medical Association should pray for an act only the beneficial to themselves and thus disregard the rights of the Indian Medical Practitioners i. e. the Vaids and Hakims.

That the majority of the people on account of their religious prejudices prefer the said systems and the non-recognitions of the Vaids and Hakims will be a source of much inconvenience and anxiety to the people at large.

That the Hakims and Vaids do not in any way endanger the rights and privileges of the members of the British Medical Association for they neither use their prescriptions nor try to follow them unscientifically. Theirs are altogether different medical systems, and they prescribe according to the rules of their medical books, and hence they do not encroach on the rights and privileges of the members of the said association and thus it is hardly fair that they should be attacked in this unjust manner, dubbed as quacks and their systems designed faulty erroneous, and barbarous, by those who are ignorant of the "alma maters" of these systems.

That your humble petitioners beg to state that there are Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Schools at Bombay, Benares, Delhi, Jeypore, Lahore, Lucknow and many other places, also in Bombay there is a vast Museum, of Indian drugs in the Grant Medical College supposed to be collected for the sake of teaching the subject scientifically, and students studying under Vaids and Hakims have to study through a regular course under the very careful supervision of their teachers before they become practitioners and so if the Registration Act aims at the complete annihilation of these two systems your petitioners beg strongly to protest against it.

That our benign Government is perfectly aware how intensely and pertinaciously partial every grade of people in India is towards the Ayurvedic and Unani Medical treatments and what faith the people have in their efficacy to protect them from the fatal attacks of diseases. Considering this your petitioners do not expect that the Government of Your Excellency will be pleased to adopt a policy which will curtail the liberty of an immense number of people. It will be source of deep gratitude and contentment to the Vaids, Hakims and people at large if the Government will act on its first and most essential principle of statesmanship (non-encroachment on individual and sectional liberty) for the purpose of preserving the liberty of Hakims, Vaids and an immense number of people who prefer their medical systems. Remaining contented with their existing condition the Hakims and Vaids have never troubled the kind Government for further rights. They are reconciled to their condition but the uncalled for attacks of a particular section have compelled them to approach Your Excellency through the medium of this humble petition.

Under these circumstances your humble petitioners respectfully beg to say that there is no need of a Medical Registration Act to be passed, and in case Your Excellency is pleased to think otherwise, to kindly take their claim also into consideration and graciously accord them rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed for which act of magnanimity and impartiality your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.—We beg, etc.,

(Sd.) Hakim Mohamed Ismail Ajmeri, President, Vaid Ganpatrao Trimbak, Vice-President, Hakim Shamsuddin Ahmed, President Managing Committee, Hakim Mohamed Yakoob Khan, Hakim Mazhar Karim Ansari, Hakim Rustomji Edulji, Vaid Mahidhar Parshotam, Vaid Vasudeo Shastree Annapure, Vaid Jadowji Tricamji Acharya, Member, Hakim Ramlal Ramnarain and Vaid Pandurang Shastree Pitkar (Ketker) Secretaries.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

SUPPORT FROM MR. BALFOUR.

Passes Second Reading and is Shelved.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the debate on the Suffrage Bill, Mr. McLaren said the speeches of its opponents were speeches of panic. He mentioned that Mr. Botha was strongly in favour of female suffrage. The rejection of the Bill would be the signal for an agitation such as the country had never seen before.

Mr. Churchill said that although there were many women capable of filling all public positions to the advantage of the State, he did not believe the great mass of women wanted the vote. He was not convinced that the male electorate favoured the change. The present Bill was neither one thing nor the other. It favoured property, facilitated faggot votes, and denied the vote to wives and mothers, who were the best of their sex.

Mr. Asquith, answering the appeal that the Bill should be allowed to go to Grand Committee, said the Bill was not of the kind, of which the details ought to be left to Grand Committee. He believed, having regard to the social and political expediency of such a country and Empire as ours, that it was better to maintain the distinction of sex lying at the foot of our Parliamentary system. In view of the difference of conditions, experiments in the colonies were no guidance to us. If female franchise were granted, it must be on the widest basis, which would result in a decided majority of women electors, and occasions would arise where on particular issues the male vote would be overborne by the female, and decisions would be taken by the electorate which would not be accepted by the Nation and Empire as possessing the requisite authority. He denounced the threats of a violent agitation. The House would be cowardly if it allowed such threats to influence it.

Mr. Balfour said he did not believe enfranchisement would have any important effect on the national welfare of womankind, but he did not believe that the majority of women were opposed to the franchise. His reason for advocating the franchise was that true democracy was government by consent. In view of the widespread demand for the suffrage, it was impossible to say no, now that we had such government.

The motion to send the Bill before Grand Committee was rejected by 320 votes against 175.

LATER.

In the House of Commons to-night, the Suffrage Bill was read a second time, by 299 votes against 190.

LONDON, JULY 13.

In the division on the Suffrage Bill the majority included Mr. Haldane, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Runciman, Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Wyndham, and Mr. Bonar Law.

Among those voting in the minority were: Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Long, Mr. Akers-Douglas, and Mr. Pretyman.

The Nationalists were equally divided, and the Labour members voted solid for the Bill.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of his speech, referred to the immense increase in the numbers of women, who supported themselves. Dealing with the exclusion of wives, he declared that the women most needing the vote were the solitary women, with no man to represent them. Those the Bill enfranchised.

Mr. Runciman said the only effect of the admission of women to Parliament would be the exclusion of men of bad character. The Bill was not quite satisfactory, but it was the best way of breaking the ice.

Mr. Lloyd-George reluctantly opposed the measure. He said the last shred of the case against women's suffrage had disappeared, but the Bill was so framed by a committee of women outside, that the Commons were debarred from considering alternative methods in Committee. No self-respecting legislature would accept such a position.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain was entirely opposed to votes for women. The passage of the Bill would mark the beginning of a revolution.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The rejection of the reference of the Suffrage Bill to the Grand Committee means that the measure is shelved.

LATER.

The motion to refer the Suffrage Bill to a Committee of the whole House was carried by 320 votes to 175 against the wishes of the promoters, who desired a reference to the Grand Committee. The division means the shelving of the measure, the Government not finding time for further discussion.

CROWN LANDS IN CROWN COLONIES.

Reserve for Treasury Purposes.

LONDON, JULY 12.

A deputation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce has urged Lord Crewe to reserve Crown Lands in Crown Colonies, for the purpose of eventually reimbursing the Imperial Government's outlay.

Lord Crewe promised to consult the Treasury on the subject, but anticipated difficulties.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

Germany's Disclaimer.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 12.

Reuter wires from Berlin that the Foreign Office has issued a statement that the Kaiser's letter was the ordinary formal acknowledgment of the announcement of Senor Madriz's accession. No intervention by Germany in Nicaragua was taken or intended, and nothing was known of a coaling station, the acquisition of which was not contemplated.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Kaiser's letter to Nicaragua has caused a sensation in Berlin. As the messages, describing its publication in America, were retransmitted from London, the German papers attack the British press for attempting to sow mistrust between Germany and the United States. They declare that the Kaiser's styling of Senor Madriz as his "very great and good friend" is the usual formal expression, and no arts of distortion can convince Americans that the Kaiser wishes to interfere.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

French Sympathy.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The text of the Russo-Japanese treaty is published in St. Petersburg. It agrees with the version already telegraphed by the *Times'* correspondent in St Petersburg.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Paris telegrams state that M. Dechanel has been elected President of the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In a speech, he referred sympathetically to the Russo-Japanese Agreement and favoured the maintenance and strengthening of French alliances.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The *Taeglische Rundschau* declares that it has authentic information that the Russo-Japanese Agreement originated with British diplomatists, who cooperated in its conclusion with the object of creating a quadruple alliance against Germany.

DEATH OF THE HON. C. S. ROLLS.

How the Accident was Caused.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Expert eye-witnesses declare that the pivot of the tail of Mr. Rolls' machine snapped. A bamboo stay broke and allowed the propeller to start the work of destruction. It is believed that the abrupt descent against the wind for the purpose of landing in the alighting ring overstrained the machine.

The crowd was horror stricken and distressed at the catastrophe to a public favourite.

MR. BOTHA'S ENGLISH SPEECH.

More Whites Wanted for the Mines.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Mr. Botha at Johannesburg, yesterday, delivered his first speech in English. He said the Boers would welcome English settlers on the land. He hoped the mine-owners would encourage the immigration of Whites, and reduce the number of native miners. The repatriation of the Chinese was the best thing done in the Transvaal.

BRITISH ARMY AIRSHIP.

Successful Flight.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Army airship "Beta" has travelled from Aldershot and circled St. Paul's, returning successfully.

AVIATION FATALITY.

Five Killed at Cologne.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Reuter wires from Cologne that a dirigible balloon fell from a great height and five occupants were killed.

"KING EDWARD'S HORSE."

LONDON, JULY 12.

The King has approved the idea that the King's Colonials shall in future be designated "King Edward's Horse (King's Oversea Dominions Regiment.)"

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Australasia Beat Northern Union.

LONDON, JULY 13.

A Sydney telegram states that at Rugby, Australasia beat Northern Union by 32 points to 15.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Players have beaten the Gentlemen at Lords, by ten wickets.

Kent has beaten Somerset at Tunbridge Wells, by 306 runs.

Hampshire has beaten Warwickshire at Birmingham, by an innings and 119 runs.

UNREST IN SPAIN.

Political Crisis Apprehended.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 13.

Various incidents in Spain testify to unabated political unrest, apart from extremely heated debates in the Cortes. A Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry is ready to leave Valencia for Catalonia on account of Republican agitation. The Cabinet met unexpectedly yesterday, and the Minister of Works abandoned his journey to Barcelona at the moment he was entering the train.

SANSCRIT MANUSCRIPTS.

2,500 Years Old.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Professor Lueders, the Berlin authority on Sanscrit, has succeeded in deciphering the Sanscrit manuscripts discovered at Turfan in Central Asia by M. Lecoq. They consist of scenes from plays, some being 2,500 years old.

DUTCH UPPER CHAMBER.

Kaiser's Alleged Threat.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Hague telegrams state that as a result of the triennial elections the Upper Chamber is now composed of 32 Clericals and eighteen Liberals. M. Heeckeren, who divulged the Kaiser's alleged threat to occupy Holland, was defeated.

PINCHOT-ROOSEVELT SPLIT.

Republican Campaign.

KARACHI, JULY 13.

Mr. Pinchot, after a long interview with Mr. Roosevelt, has started for California to lead an insurgent Republican campaign.

FALSE BILLS OF LADING.

American Cotton Frauds.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has decided thoroughly to investigate the Bills of Lading frauds in America and, if necessary, to support financially any legal proceedings taken by members.

HERR DERNBURG.

Starts for the Far East.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Herr Dernburg starts from Berlin for the Far East via Siberia on 15th July.

BISLEY.

Singapore Shot's Success.

LONDON, JULY 12.

At Bisley, in the City of London Competition, Phillips, of Singapore, scored 50, and tied for the first place with five others. They are shooting the tie off.

Armstrong won the "Graphic" Cup.

LONDON, JULY 13.

In the King's Prize yesterday at Bisley, Graystone of the Rangoon Artillery and six others made highest possibles at 400 and 600 yards.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Lord Cheylesmore, presiding at a meeting of the Rifle Association at Bisley, said there was a serious decrease in the entries and a deficit as compared with surpluses previously. Other speakers appealed for Government aid.

ANARCHY IN S. PERSIA.

Disarmament of Tribes Urged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

The Shiraz correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" writes:—

"It becomes more obvious every day that not only most severe measures should be taken against the tribes, but their general disarmament is absolutely necessary. It is said in the city that the famous Nationalist leader, Sattar Khan, will sooner or later carry out a campaign against some of the tribes in Southern Persia, for no lasting peace is at all possible until they have been properly subjugated. The mail for Bushire has been attacked and a part of it looted."

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Several new Bills are under preparation for the next cold weather session of the Legislative Council. The proposal to amend the Criminal Procedure Code has been referred to local Governments. A Bill to amend the Northern India Salt Act is practically ready. The question of bringing forward a consolidating and amending Bill to the Indian Court Fees Act, is also under consideration. The Insurance and Provident Societies Bill is under preparation, and will be sent home early next month for the approval of the Secretary of State.

EDWARD MEMORIAL FOR UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor during his forthcoming visit to Allahabad will hold a public meeting to settle the form to be adopted for the provincial memorial to the late King-Emperor. The meeting will take place in the Mayo Hall at 8 a. m. on the 5th of August. No final decision will be taken in the matter until the officiating Lieutenant-Governor has been able to communicate with Sir John Hewett.

SIMLA NEWS.

Farewell Dinners to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The Scots dinner to the Viceroy will be on the 12th October at 8-15 at the U. S. Club, Chalet. As the accommodation is limited it may be necessary to ballot for seats. Gentlemen who happen to be members of the U. S. Club are requested to send their names in to Major Seton, I.M.S., Simla. Those who are not members are requested to apply for seats through a member to Major Seton. The Committee consits of the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, Sir D. Haig, Major General Drummon, the Hon'ble Mr. Duie, Colonel Dickie, the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Ker, C. I. E, and Major Seton, I.M.S.

There will be dinner parties at Viceregal Lodge on 19th and 26th July and August 16. It is probable that at the last mentioned function some six of the recipients of Honours in the Birthday Gazette will be decorated.

The Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, will arrive in Simla shortly.

Lord and Lady Minto will spend a week or ten days in the interior of the hills in September.

It is understood that the Viceroy and Lady Minto will be entertained at a farewell Ball by Simla Society.

A class in home nursing and hygiene will commence at Viceregal Lodge on July 20 and be continued the following Wednesday.

"The Thief" is now in full rehearsal and will be produced at Viceregal Lodge during the first week in August with probably four public performances. The actual dates and place of booking will be announced within the next few days. Major Hitchins is taking the part of Mr. Prothertoe the detective and the services of Mr. Cecil Pearse have been lent by the Committee of the A.D.C. as Stage Manager. The play is a powerful one and, with such an excellent company and capable stage manager, it should prove a great success.

"TRIESTE" PASSENGERS

Dinner at Secunderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 13.

A dinner was given last evening at the Secunderabad Club in honour of Mr E D. Puzey, a passenger of the s. s. "Trieste" by his many friends, presided over by Mr. W. Pendlebury, Agent and Manager, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. Over thirty guests assembled and the table was appropriately decorated with a model of the "Trieste" as a centre piece. The Hyderabad Volunteer Band played during the dinner.

Mr. Pendlebury proposed the health of principal guest in a felicitous speech and included the name of Miss M.C. Bayley, a fellow passenger, who also was present. Mr. Puzey responded in suitable terms on his own behalf and that of Miss Bayley, appreciating the great honour done to them. Mr. E. H Dwane proposed the health of the "Trieste's" Captain, officers and crew. Mr. W. Gaye proposed the toast of the Captain, officers and crew of the "Lowther Range" to whom the "Trieste" and all on board owed a debt of gratitude. The toasts were heartily responded to. Syed Mahomed Akbar expressed, on behalf of the Indian employes of the Railway, their heartiest satisfaction on Mr. Puzey's and Miss Bayley's safe return. The remainder of the evening was spent in a pleasant, sociable manner.

SERGT-MAJOR RANNELS' DEATH.

A Mutiny Veteran.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 13.

The death occurred yesterday at Secunderabad of Sergt-Major Rannels, a Mutiny veteran. He was enlisted in the 67th Foot in 1852 and arrived in India in 1853; served during the Mutiny, and received Medal and Clasps; was transferred to the 18th Foot, 3rd M. E. R., served 24 years with the latter, was afterwards in the service of the S I. Railway. The interment was attended by a large number of military officers. A guncarriage was furnished by the 92nd Battery and the 16th Infantry supplied the band.

SIMLA ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 12.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will open on 8th August for the usual fortnight. The Viceroy's prize of Rs. 225 is confined to amateurs, the Commander-in-Chief gives a gold medal for a picture open to Commissioned Officers only, and Rs. 50 for a picture by a Non-Commissioned Officer. There are nine other prizes of Rs. 100 and ten prizes of Rs. 50 with one prize of Rs. 150 given by the Society.

THE FRONTIER COMMISSION.

Settlement Work Proceeding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

According to reports from Kurram the work of the joint British Afghan Commission in the settlement of frontier disputes is proceeding quite satisfactorily and a large number of cases have been mutually settled. The Commission is still at the head of the Kurram Valley.

THE "WARWICKSHIRE" ENQUIRY.

Captain and Officers Absolved from Blame.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 13.

The Marine Court Enquiry *re* the grounding of the "Warwickshire" concluded to-day, The Court as usual will submit its finding to the local Government. Meanwhile as the "Warwickshire" leaves Rangoon to-day the Magistrate said the Court absolved the captain, and officers of the vessel from all blame,

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

Assessing Government Buildings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

The Rangoon Municipality have accepted the Governments revised assessment on Government buildings in municipal limits, excluding the Port Trust and Railway properties. The new contribution amounts to 1,72,500.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

PUGILISM OR BRUTALITY. Is America a civilized country? This question is incredulously asked by some of my countrymen on reading the gruesome reports of the Johnson-Jeffries fight. It was, as it strikes us here, mild Hindus as well as spirited Musalmans, an exhibition of downright savage brutality, of which India is incapable. We see no fun in this kind of fight, nor any sport either; nor do we perceive the remotest good arising from it to anybody or any cause. It only serves to excite the grossest and fiercest passions of man. It awakens all the tiger within him. Here was a contest between a white man and a black which had aroused racial enthusiasm to an intense degree. Its issue was held as involving national honour and reputation. There was a concensus of opinion that the white combatant, Jeffries, would win. But he was beaten hollow by Johnson, whose "straight lefts and upper cuts on the face were most effective." He made "red ruin" of his antagonist's cheek, and forcing the pace, "sent down Jeffries with a right and a left on the jaw." Amazed and indignant at the unexpected triumph of the negro, the whites have broken out into riots in several places, with the result that many negroes have been killed, and hundreds have been dangerously injured. Neither such a brutal fight, nor the subsequent disturbances, would be possible in India. Not that we, Indians, are always gentle as lambs. We fly into a passion, and break out into riots, on occasions; but the determining causes are quite different. A delight in the murderous brutalities of a prize fight is not one of our national weaknesses. Our wrestling matches, which make the nearest approach to a boxing contest, are, even at their worst, a decent and humane exhibition, compared to such savagery. Even the press of America, which is ever in search of a sensation, is disgusted with the disgraceful scenes of assault and murder, and demands legislation prohibiting these fights. I do not think such inhuman contests can be organized in England, where, cock-fighting would never be permitted. Even if such a boxing match were legally permissible in England, I think that public opinion would be too strong for it. Among the disgusting details of the fight, so liberally transmitted to us by Reuter, none grieved me so much as the statement that after Jeffries was laid low, the ring was dismantled by souvenir hunters. I hope that these people do not represent the average American. Mr. Roosevelt went over Europe and other parts of the world, lecturing princes and peoples upon their duties to God and man. I dare say the ex-President of the American Republic knows full well that there is a call for an exercise of all his super-abundant energies in trying to put his own house in order. The country boasts of liberty and independence; it talks grandly of fraternity and equality, and of the rights of man; but these are not for the blacks. Even Mr. Roosevelt who, greatly daring, was so very outspoken, before an English audience, on the policy of England in Egypt, would not, I presume, dare to preach the doctrine of equal treatment on behalf of negroes, before his own countrymen.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. The note issued by the Bombay Government enjoining the Collector to consult the Local Committees, "as a rule," in regard to the number and location of liquor-shops and the transfer of a license from one locality to another, has been received with much satisfaction by the Indian community of this city. I am afraid the Collector of Bombay made a mistake, when he declined to consult the Advisory Committee on the transfer of a bar license from the Prince's Dock to Frere Road, sheltering himself behind what he conceived to be the strict letter of the Government Order on the subject. The directions now given by the Government will remove the possibility of doubt or misapprehension in future as to the functions of the Committee. Educated natives, to a man, are great temperance advocates. The professions in this respect of some of them may not square exactly with their practice. But they are exceedingly keen and zealous, nevertheless, about the spread of sobriety among the masses. The Bombay Corporation, as reflecting the general Indian sentiment on the question of drunkenness, was lately moved to write to Government, suggesting that steps might be taken to reduce to a reasonable limit the sale of country liquor in shops showing the greatest consumption, particularly in the A and F and G wards. It is clear from the reply of Government that the consumption in the F and G wards is well within the average. It is pleasant to hear that in these wards, constituting the outlying parts of the town in the North, where factories abound, and where mill employes and other working classes reside, the people do not drink more than the residents of other parts of Bombay, excepting the A or Fort ward, where the average per head comes to fifty per cent. more than elsewhere in the city. The high rate of consumption, it would seem, is no discredit however, to the inhabitants of the Fort, because Government account for it by the fact that many persons coming there for business purpose during the day have recourse to its liquor shops. My countrymen are perfectly warranted in urging that the temptations to drink should be minimized. Government agree with them here, but both sides are not agreed as to the means by which the object may be achieved. Both are of opinion that the number of shops should be reduced, but the official contention is against an indiscriminate reduction, which will not mean so much less consumption. If a shop were closed at one end of the street, its customers will go to that at the other end, with the result that it will swell the profits of its fortunate owner, and will relieve him, at the same time, of the salutary restraints of a healthy competition. Local option is another popular remedy upon which the Government and Temperance advocates are at issue. It would establish the tyranny of a majority over a minority, unfairly depriving the minority, however considerable it may be, of its right to have a dram of drink, whenever it may choose.

TEMPERANCE ZEALOTS. Temperance zealots are led, by the very excess of their enthusiasm, into intemperance of language and sentiment. I have before me a big placard in which the manifold evils of liquor are set forth in blood-curdling language, heightening the effectiveness of the warning by a glaring display of types in blue and red. It begins with the terrible postulate that "liquor does more harm to body, brain and soul than anything else on earth." The catalogue of evils proceeding from the use of "that dangerous liquid, fire and poison, called liquor," is summed up in an alliterative sentence, that "it robs a man of health, happiness, home and honour." "Remember the four H's!" This sententious warning may be conveyed in big, bold type. If alcohol is such an absolute and unmitigated evil, if it is the ruin of body and soul, it ought to be banished from the world. For rational satisfaction on the point we must look, not to temperance partisans, but to science, and science is not all on their side. It would be unjust to enforce prohibition on all for the sins of a few. Let there be regulations at the same time, as strict as you may please, for the prevention of intemperance; and let the offenders be punished with the utmost severity.

SIGNS OF REFORM. It is only fair to admit that the Abkari policy is being gradually harmonized with public morality and popular sentiment. It is being approximated to the lofty principles enunciated in the Resolution of September 1905 issued by the Supreme Government. It is laid down therein that their "settled policy is to minimize temptation to those who do not drink, and to discourage excess among those who do, and to the furtherance of this policy all considerations of revenue must be absolutely subordinated." Temperance Associations are performing a useful function, when they make fair criticisms on the shortcomings of the Excise Department. But they might extend the sphere of their usefulness by educating people to habits of sobriety, organizing shows and popular lectures in illustration of the evils of excess, and placing within easy reach of the multitude bright and pleasant tea and coffee booths, as a counter-attraction to the shop of the publican. The reform, if it is to be general and enduring, must proceed from the people themselves. In this respect some sections belonging to the lowest grades of society have furnished an example for imitation by those who hold themselves to be their social superiors. Some of the humbler castes in Gujerat have submitted voluntarily to a self-denying ordinance against the use of liquor at communal feasts. I was delighted to read in the papers a week back that the Khands, an aboriginal tribe in Bengal, requested the local authorities not to grant licenses to liquor shops, and that the Lieutenant-Governor has decided accordingly to close all out-stalls for selling country liquor in the Khand Mahals in Orissa. Here is a lesson given by unsophisticated aborigines to their betters.

DION.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Destroyed by the Indus.

HUNDREDS IN DISTRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

The mighty River Indus has begun its work of destruction. Since the 30th June erosion in the city of Dera Ghazi Khan has been going on rapidly, some 80 or 90 feet a day and sometimes more, swallowing up every inch of ground which was thickly populated. The unfortunate people are all being turned by the river out of their hearths and homes which their forefathers occupied. The river is flowing through the heart of the town and has by this time made hundreds homeless. The scene in the streets is pitiable, men and women, rich or poor, old or young, tender boys and girls, are running for their lives to find out resting places with their relations in other parts of the city.

The authorities are doing all they can, under the circumstances, but it is necessary that the Deputy Commissioner's hands should be strengthened by Government in every way and also private relief parties should be organised to help the poor and the needy. The Arya Samaj of Dera Gazi Khan has opened a relief fund and invites subscriptions.

THE S. I. RAILWAY.

Terms of the New Contract.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 13.

At extraordinary General Meeting of stockholders of the South Indian Railway held in London on 20th June, resolutions were passed accepting the new contract with the Government of India. Now, it is learnt that at a second Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 12th instant to confirm these resolutions, 264 stockholders who were present or represented accepted the terms of the contract which extends the Company's lease till the end of 1945, the Secretary of State retaining the right thereafter of determing the arrangement in any fifth year by repayment of the capital at par. The new arrangement is now therefore definitely settled. The stockholders in the Company are guaranteed 4 per cent. for the first three years and 3 1-2 per cent. afterwards, while the other clauses protect the Company against loss if called upon by the Secretary of State to undertake new Railway construction or to purchase a line as part of the undertaking, should the Directors consider that such new line is unlikely to pay 4 per cent.

THE 'YUGANTAR" LEAFLETS.

Two Accused Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

Probash Chundra Dab and Phoni Bhushan Ghosal whose houses were raided by the Calcutta police on Monday night in connection with the "Yugantar" leaflets were arrested early this morning. The accused were placed before the Deputy Commissioner this morning and remanded to jail on charges of printing and publishing seditious literature. Further enquiries are being made and it is expected that the men will be sent up for trial shortly.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

To be Extended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

It is practically settled that the seditious Meetings Act, which will expire in October, will be extended for another period and an impression prevails in well informed circles that Lord Morley has already agreed to the proposal. It is expected that this Bill will be taken up at the second meeting of the Council on 5th August.

SEDITIOUS LITERATURE

Proscribed at hore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

The District Magistrate of Lahore declares 17 publications as forfeited to the King and says that should any copy be received by any person within his jurisdiction he should show his co-operation by sending the same to him as District Magistrate.

SUNT NIHAL SINGH.

Interview with Lord Minto.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

Sunt Nihal Singh, a Punjabi journalist of American fame, had an interview with Sir Louis Dane at Simla which lasted for an hour and twenty minutes and also with Lord Minto lasting for 20 minutes.

SIKHS AS POLICEMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

Great difficulty is now experienced in obtaining Sikhs for the Rangoon Police, although the supply of Pathans is unlimited. A good class of Burma recruit is obtainable, but it is difficult to find satisfactory Indian recruits.

The Lieutenant-Governor thinks the main cause is to be found in the large areas of the Punjab, which in recent years have been thrown open for cultivation to the Sikh population. The increase of pay in the Army is another cause.

RAILWAY BRIDGE DAMAGED BY FLOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SORBHOY, JULY 13.

Two piers of the bridge at mile 263 between Sorbhoy and Sorupeh on the Gouhati extension have been washed away. All passengers will be required to tranship. The probable duration of the transhipment will be about a week.

RUBBER IN BOMBAY.

Government Resolution.

REVIEWING the report on the Government Experimental Rubber Plantations in the Bombay Presidency by Mr. R. L. Proudlock, a Government Resolution issued last evening says:—

The criticisms to which Mr. Proudlock's conclusions have been subjected by the Conservator, S. C., point to the conclusion that rubber planting in Kanara is not likely to be successful financially. It has, however, been represented to Government that the plantations at Gairsoppa have never been given a fair chance and that therefore the experiments hitherto made there do not give a proper indication of the probabilities of success or otherwise of rubber growing in Kanara. The climatic conditions are unfavourable compared with those prevailing in other rubber producing countries, but with proper care and at considerable expenditure on account of watering the difficulties might to a certain extent have been overcome. In the circumstances the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that the best thing to do now is to select ten acres out of the land already cleared and partly planted up at Gairsoppa, plant it carefully with Para, water the plants until they become independent and spare no pains to ensure success. The requisite action should be taken by the Conservator. In the remaining area the plants should be left to take their chance and no further expenditure should be incurred on their account. At Kadra no further expenditure should be incurred beyond what may be necessary for the maintenance of the fence and for an occasional weeding of the plantation area. It is understood that Mr. Copleston considers that Ceara will thrive in many of the more or less open spaces along the Kanara Ghats. He should be encouraged to experiment on a small scale.

With respect to the plantations in the Northern Circle; all officers are agreed that the conditions there are less suitable than in Kanara. The Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct that the existing plantations should be maintained, but that no further extension should be encouraged until Government receive further assurances of the probabilities of success.

It appears that the area of land suitable for growing Para is small and scattered, and Government do not feel justified in inviting applications from the public. If any private individual desires to inspect the country and to select an area which, on the information available to him, he deems to be suitable for Para plantation, every facility will be afforded to him, and the local Forest officers will be instructed to place at his disposal all the information at their command.

Government do not consider it necessary to take any action on the suggestion contained in paragraph 8 of the memorandum from the Conservator of Forests, N. C., for the planting of "Ficus Elastica" along the road-sides. The climatic conditions are not very favourable to its growth, and it is hardly conceiveable that any appreciable revenue would be realised from rubber trees growing on the road-side.

LALCHAND FALAK'S APPEAL.

Reasons for Reduction of Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

In Lal Chand Falak's appeal Mr. Justice Ryves, who reduced his sentence from 2 1-2 years to 6 months for publishing the book, "Sarkari Mulazmat" or Government Service, in the course of his judgment says:—

"I cannot help thinking that Ajit Singh and Sufi Amba Parshad are wholly responsible for the mischievous direction in which Lal Chand turned his literary activities. He is evidently a young man of some ability with a certain facility for writing He was probably very vain of his publications as is evidenced by his adopting for his *nom de plume* the word "Falak" which means sky or heaven. I have no doubt that he quite lost his head when people like Ajit Singh and Amba Pershad paid him attention. Thus we find that for a short period he dressed himself in jogi's clothes in imitation of those two persons as a token of sympathy and protest for the incarceration of Tilak and a photograph is on record showing him seated in their company. Although, therefore, he was giving willing attention to political agitators, he has not been shown to have himself done very much, He has published some 25 different books, but only one of these has been found to come within the purview of the Indian Penal Code. He has not been found himself to have written anything or to have said anything that was punishable. His offence is simply that he republished verbatim about October 1909 a book which had already gone through one edition and which had first been published in public newspapers more than a year previously. Lal Chand throughout has not attempted to justify any of these publications for which he has been convicted. From the beginning he has expressed his great regret. Having regard to the fact that he was not the author of these articles, that they were published more than a year previously, and that no action was taken against the newspaper, and having regard to his youth and other circumstances of the case I think a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment is quite sufficient."

NEXT INDIAN CONGRESS.

Site for Pandal Secured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The site which the Reception Committee has been able to secure for the Congress camp and pandal measures about 17 acres and lies at the junction of the Ganges and Fort Roads, east of the latter and north of the former. The O. R. Railway and B. and N. W. Railway will have their respective stations near this plot of land. Owing to the exhibition, the present Fort station of the E. I. Railway will remain closed for some time. If a temporary station is built near the site it will be a clever stroke of business for the E. I. Railway. The cost will not be heavy while the convenience to the public is immense. The Congress will attract a large number from outside. It is convenient for them to get down from the train near the camp. The number of local visitors will not be small. About the same time various other conferences will be attended by a large number of delegates and visitors.

BISHOP STONED BY A MOB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated London the 29th of June, say that while the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool was driving to his residence, after laying the foundation stone of St. Alphonso's Chapel, his carriage was stoned by a Protestant mob.

A SANKSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, JULY 12.

The D. A. V. College Managing Committee have announced a scholarship of Rs. 75 per mensem for research in advanced classical Sanskrit tenable in the D. A. V. College for two years. The applicant must be an Arya Sam-jist, an M. A. in Sanskrit or a Shastri possessing knowledge of English.

A NEW LIGHT ON HISTORY.

It is a common complaint against historians, especially English historians, that they made their histories simply a record of great battles, and to remedy this some have attempted to write histories regarding things from another point of view, making a record of manners, of civilisation, of religion, of democracy, and so on. Seldom has it dawned on the historian that the history of a people is the history of their judicial institutions. To Mr. P. B. Malabari, whose "Bombay in the Making" is about to issue from the press,* it came almost as a discovery. Conceiving the idea of writing a history of the High Court of Bombay and of the institutions which preceded it, he found, on examining the records extant, that it was a history of Bombay which he had undertaken. The Court records alone would have been unintelligible, and their explanation comprises the history of the people. They are the vertebrae which give life and continuity to the whole story.

Perhaps one of the chief causes of the failure of the Portuguese to maintain the empires they established in the two worlds was their neglect of judicial institutions. So far as ancient Bombay can be viewed through mists of time, there seems to have been an enormous neglect of the legal settlement of human relations which is the one thing needful for stability of government, whatever form the government may take. The Hindus seem to have left Bombay and its barbarous inhabitants to look after themselves; and under the Moguls a callous neglect of justice was primarily the door through which the British factors broke their empire. The opening chapters of Mr. Malabari's book cannot but leave on the mind of the reader the conviction that the weakest thing a person or people in power can do is to refuse to provide justice. The Portuguese had no lack of rules providing for the administration of justice by Juizes ordinarios, with appeals to Ouvidores and the Relacao. But it is to be feared that their zeal for the collection of spices and the manufacture of Christians led to some neglect of justice in any shape or form. The English factors were men of less cultivation than the Portuguese. They were reprehensibly careless in the matter of religion, and were no better lawyers than theologians, but it is significant how they held out for "English law" in all their dealings with Mogul Governors, and only resorted to strong measures when every appeal had failed. The Directors of the Company were as insistent on English law in dealing with the irregularities of their own servants. In Mr. G. W. Forrest's "State Papers" he records how the Dutch, in the interests of morality, made all their servants cohabiting with native women marry their paramours on pain of losing their heads. The English Directors, no less concerned for their servants' morals, trusted to such laws as were in force in England to establish them, and with far better success.

The establishment of judicial machinery seems, indeed, to have been always the most salient feature of British occupation. For many years the Governor of Bombay was also commander-in-chief and chief justice, but from the time when Gerald Aungier established a court of jurisdiction in the Fair Common House in the name of the King, justice seems to have been a better garrison of empire than many soldiers. To the English factor Shivaji was always "that grand rebell," and it is notable that when he laid siege to Surat and threatened to extirpate them, they refused to treat with him—and this hardly through vain-gloriousness, for though the Presidents kept up a great deal of style, the first time we meet with Gerald Aungier, perhaps the greatest Governor Bombay ever had, he is described as an "officiating warehousekeeper."

The individual perception of the necessity of properly established justice appears to have made an enormous difference in these matters. Humphrey Cooke, formerly, as the Portuguese Viceroy complains, a grocer in Lisbon, was really the first Governor of Bombay, and showed much ability is jockeying the Portuguese out of the islands which they wrongfully retained. He was, indeed, a man of such qualities that he might have left behind him as honoured a name as Gerald Aungier. He conceived, however, that he had a right to grant title-deeds which were denounced as forgeries, and so it came about that the first Governor of Bombay was thrown into prison by his successor, and thereafter proclaimed the righteousness of his sentence by traitorously selling his talents to the less scrupulous Portuguese—a strange fate for the man who in the King's name received into his hands the nucleus of the Indian Empire.

All historical researches are repeated testimonies to the greatness of Gerald Aungier. He appears to have been the first to conceive of a plan whereby a mixed population of mutually antagonistic elements could be satisfactorily governed. A striking feature of his judicial system was the establishment of communal punchayats—a system which, of course, was only a temporary one, but the principal of which has many ardent advocates for its revival in rural administration. And if to Aungier belongs the honour of having established his King's rule by the irresistible moral force of judicial institutions, to him also belongs the honour of having made that rule loved as well as respected by his grant to the Banyas of religious freedom and toleration—a concession legally established by neither Mogul nor Portuguese, and to be rewarded by the development of Bombay into the first sea port of India. The Honourable Company showed their appreciation of Aungier's talent by reducing the salary of his office successors from £530 to £300 per annum. If by this action they signified their belief that they would not get another Governor of such worth, they were abundantly justified. Although, in spite of a period of decadence amounting almost to anarchy we may say that the idea of judicial institutions continually developed, yet so far as the practice of the law was concerned, we find that within twelves years of Aungier's death the court of judicature in the island of Bombay was in a condition of suspended animation, and Mr. Malabari tells us, "Every man did as he liked and what in his opinion, was right. In short, the Imperial town and Island of Bombay was abandoned to a set of vagabonds, simply because there were not men sufficiently strong to govern it." This neglect of legal functions was accompanied by a collapse of trade, a dwinding of population, a decline in public health, and culminated in a serious mutiny under Captain Keigwin. The usual historical method is be regard the efficient working of courts of justice as an effect rather than a cause of stable government, and, indeed, Mr. Malabari makes no claim for the courts to this controlling directorate of the destinies of nations; yet it is impossible, on reading a history where for the first time the judiciary has received its real share of attention, to avoid the conclusions here indicated—that the firm establishment of justice, the definite fixture of the relations between man and man, is the one essential to progress and the prime condition of political stability.

In putting forward such a claim, however, it is perhaps necessary to differentiate between the laws and their rightousness. The chief thing is not that they should be perfect but that they should be predominant. The punchayat system and the charter of religious liberty were excellent thing, but the court itself—that power before which the executive Government has to bow—was the essential thing. That the laws were not such as would pass muster at the present day there is abundant testmony, and that, such as they were, they might often have been better administered is obivous; punishments were exceedingly barbarous, and as late as 1720 a witness in an important case at Bombay was tortured by order of the court to make him confess. Even a hundred years later than the period at which Mr. Malabari's volume closes it was still possible to send a servant to a magistrate with a note, "Please have bearer flogged," and in these early days barbarous and cruel punishments were the custom everywhere. In fact, the death sentence for petty theft and larceny appears to have been in vogue later in England than the period when public opinion made it no longer possible in India.

Mr. Malabari has done interesting and valuable work in his "Bombay in the Making." The labour involved must have been very considerable, but it was well worth doing. It is to be hoped he will be able to find the leisure and the inclination to complete the work; for we cannot regard as complete a history of judicial institutions ending almost in the dark ages. The Recorder's Court, superseded a hundred years later by Sir Edward West, the first King's judge, would furnish materials for another volume, and the High Court itself for a third, each with its own peculiar interest.

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* Bombay in the Making," by P. B. Malabari; London: T. Fisher Unwin, Bombay: "East and West" Office, Rs. 10.

Attention has been directed to the fact that many officers at Aldershot shave the upper lip, a practice contrary to the King's regulations for the Army. Orders have in consequence been given to ensure compliance with the regulations.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

'EK SHLOKI GITA.'

Charge against a Pleader.

HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton heard the appeal of Shankar Srikrishna Deo, a leading pleader of Dhulia, who was convicted of printing a seditious book entitled 'Ek Shloki Gita' by Mr. K. R. Bomanji, District Magistrate of West Khandesh, and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 with the alternative of a month's simple imprisonment.

Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. C. A. Rele and P. B. Shinge, appeared for the accused; Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, was for the Crown.

The accused along with one Keshav Narayan Damle was tried before the District Magistrate under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code in that Damle wrote the book and Shankar Deo printed it. It was admitted that the book was written by Damle, and that it was printed at the Atmaram Press, of which Deo was the owner. For Damle it was contended that the translations were not incorrect, but that certain words used in the book were capable of being used in a sense different from that attributed to them by the prosecution, that, if the sense of these words be taken in the way in which the first accused intended it, then there was nothing to complain of in the book. For Deo, the present appellant, it was contended that though he had made the declaration required by law, yet he took no part in the management of the Press, that he did not know that the book was seditious, that he had not read it and was not responsible for it. The 'Ek Shloki Gita' was based on one verse of the Bhagwat Gita, and according to the Magistrate, the line taken up on the verse by the author was that "You must fight, fight and fight." After citing several pieces which struck the Magistrate as particularly aggressive, His Honour said that it was impossible for him to believe that in all these only abstract and metaphysical doctrines were sought to be propounded, and His Honour could not bring himself to believe that the accused under the cloak of the Bhagwad Gita had not tried to propound most seditious doctrines, exhorting people to fight and kill.

His Honour held that the responsibility for printing the work lay with Deo, the present appellant. Both Damle and Deo were convicted of the offence with which they were charged. In passing sentences His Honour remarked that the offence of Damle was a very serious one and the book was brought out at a time when the public mind was notoriously disturbed. But as he was an unknown man holding no position and as the book had not had any great sale, he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and out of consideration for his advanced age of fifty-two, His Honour directed the confinement to be simple. The appellant, Deo, had expressed his regret and as the consequences of his conviction were likely to have a very adverse effect on his career hereafter, he was sentenced as above stated.

Against the conviction and sentence Deo appealed on the grounds that there was no evidence to support the conviction and that section 4 of the Press Act of 1867 was misconstrued and there was no proof to connect the appellant with the printing of the book.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor had admitted the appeal and released the accused on his own recognizance of Rs. 5,000 and on furnishing two sureties in the same sum.

Mr. Weldon, in arguing the appeal, said that the point in this case was very interesting and was never argued before. This was the first time the point was raised and he, therefore, was unable to cite any authorities.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar remarked that it was a question of fact and not of law.

Mr. Weldon, continuing, said that the point was whether the accused, as a proprietor of the press, took any part in the printing or publication of the book. The facts of the case were that the accused was a proprietor to the extent of Rs 500 only, while the general proprietor was one Randive who had brought in Rs. 5,000. The object of his client, in making the declaration, was to get more work for the press as he was a well-known pleader. What he was going to argue was that the first accused, in the Lower Court, was the author, printer and publisher of the book. The evidence showed that he and the second accused were friends. The second accused knew that he had written about eight books on "Vedanta Philosophy," and those books were never suggested to be seditious. What happened was that the first accused approached his client to get the book printed and deposited Rs. 300 with his client. Counsel next contended that the Magistrate was wrong in throwing the onus on his client to prove that he had nothing to do with the printing.

Counsel then dealt with the evidence in the case and also relied on the statement of the first accused who had said in the Lower Court that he (the first accused) was attending to the proof reading and printing of the book and that the second accused had no knowledge of the subject-matter of the book.

Mr. Weldon further agued that the letter on which the learned Magistrate relied showed that his client knew nothing about the book.

In course of the arguments, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar remarked that if the principle of disbelieving a witness earning Rs. 15 a month was applied in cases, three-fourths of Indian witnesses would have to go to jail. His Lordship said that it was a very pernicious doctrine.

This question arose during Mr. Weldon's argument when he pointed out that the manager of the press, who was a prosecution witness, had been disbelieved by the Magistrate.

In conclusion, Mr. Weldon submitted that his client ought to be acquitted as there was no evidence to support the conviction.

The Government Pleader, in supporting the conviction, said that there was evidence to show that the accused had an active control over the press. That being so, it was open to the Court below to presume that he authorised the publication.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—As a matter of fact they did not publish the book.

Mr. Rao.—After the book was printed, several copies were sold through the press and that amounted to a publication.

Sir Narayan.—The question here is whether the accused had an intention of publishing seditious books and had knowledge of the contents of the book.

Mr. Rao argued that a proprietor could not take shelter under the excuse that he had entrusted the work to his subordinates.

Sir Narayan remarked that that was a question of law. In the present case, they had to look at the facts of the case and the surrounding circumstances.

Mr. Rao continuing argued that the accused knew that the seditious book was printed in his press.

Mr. Justice Heaton.—He knew that this book was printed.

Sir Narayan here observed that the language of the book was so metaphysical and that the writer had brought in seditions ideas so very cleverly that it needed a very careful study to find out that the book was seditious. If this man was found guilty then anyone could get any one in trouble where evidence is of so doubtful a nature, though it was extremely desirable that no one should be allowed to escape on such excuses and for that reason the surrounding circumstances ought to be considered.

Mr. Rao then argued that if the accused neglected to take reasonable care that no seditious matter was printed, then he was guilty of the offence.

Sir Narayan remarked in the course of the arguments that they were not inclined to treat the declaration lightly but in this case the circumstances showed that the accused had to thank himself for the declaration. The question here, His Lordship said, was whether it could be easily brought to the notice of the accused that the book was seditious. Had the accused been a newspaper man or had the book been small, His Lordship would not have believed this explanation, but the circumstances here were quite different.

Mr. Rao submitted that the accused would be liable even if he did not know the contents, and he argued that if there was a publication then knowledge would not be essential.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in delivering his judgment, said that the seditious character of the publication was not disputed by Mr. Weldon in arguing this appeal on behalf of his client. The petitioner had made a declaration under section 4 of the Press Act of 1867 that he was the owner of the Atmaram Press where the book in question was published. The District Magistrate had held on the strength of the declaration and one or two other circumstances that it must be presumed that the accused was aware of the seditious character of the book.

His Lordship observed that the declaration was intended to fasten certain responsibilities for the conduct of the press in respect of certain matters where public interests were involved. Therefore, the Court or a Jury might well presume that the printer and the owner were aware of the contents, but that should not be a conclusive presumption. His Lordship did not wish it to be understood that printers and owners could lightly escape the responsibility and His Lordship said that the Courts ought to be very careful, specially when harm was likely to happen; but in this case, it must be considered whether accused had the knowledge of the contents to come to a conclusion that he was a party to it.

When His Lordship looked at the surrounding circumstances, he found facts which made it reasonably doubtful that the accused had read the book and been acquainted with the nature of it. Therefore, the proper view to take was that there was a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused.

His Lordship gave the accused the benefit of the doubt, reversed to the conviction and sentence and ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

DEATH OF AN ALLEGED WITCH.

Hearing of Murder Appeals.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton heard the appeals of Mahadu Jivan and Pandu Sakhia who were convicted of the murder of a woman named Mughi at Murbhe on the night of the 27th March last by Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, and sentenced to death.

Mr. R. M. A. Branson, instructed by Mr. Vidwans, appeared for the accused; Mr. G.S. Rao, Government Pleader, was for the Crown.

In the Lower Court, eight accused, including the appellants, were charged with rioting and house-breaking by night. The appellants were further charged with murder and the remaining six with abetment thereof.

The prosecution story was that on the 27th March last, which was called the "udhala" day, the third day after the Holi, the deceased Mughi noticed early in the morning a broken earthen jar placed in the door of her house and reported the fact to her husband. The deceased was considered by the caste as a witch and the members of the family thought that in order to create evidence about her witchcraft some mischievous persons might have placed it there. The jar contained parched rice, flowers and some red powders. It was alleged that all the eight accused assembled at the house of the eighth accused, aged 72, and there began to abuse the deceased's husband for charging them with placing the jar there. Words were exchanged, and after a good deal of wordy war the accused proceeded as far as the house of the deceased but the latter having shut the door, they proceeded to indulge in the 'udhala' play. It was an admitted fact that the deceased's family was ex-communicated owing to the belief of the people that she was a witch. All the accused, who were closely related to the deceased's husband returned from play at about 9 p.m. and assembled near the accused's house in a threatening manner with sticks in their hands and demanded the production of the witch. They entered the house after breaking the wall. The third and fourth accused held fast the deceased's son, and the accused Nos. 5 and 6 her husband. The second accused placed his hand forcibly on the throat of the deceased, the first accused caught her by the waist. They carried the deceased out of the house and after some time one of them having shouted to the fifth accused to release the prisoners, the accused dispersed. Subsequently the dead body of Mughi was found by her husband and son. The medical evidence showed that death was due to hanging.

The defence was that the deceased had committed suicide and taking advantage of the circumstance the deceased's husband had concocted the whole story and in order to wreak vengeance against the accused, had involved them in the affair.

The jury found all the accused guilty of the offences they were charged with, and concurring with that verdict the Judge sentenced them as under the first two accused to death; accused Nos. 3 to 6 to rigorous imprisonment for two years each for the offences of rioting and house-breaking, to transportation for life for abetment of murder, the sentences to commence after the expiry of the imprisonment; accused Nos. 7 and 8 each to six months' rigorous imprisonment for the minor offences and to transportation for life for abetment of murder, the sentence of transportation to commence after the sentence of imprisonment expired.

The cases of the first two accused came up for the confirmation of the death sentences passed on them and their appeals were, therefore, heard simultaneously with the confirmation case.

After hearing the arguments of both the sides, their Lordships reserved their judgment.

ANNOYANCE TO PARSI LADY.

Revisional Application Rejected.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Basil Lang, instructed by Messrs. Nannu and Hormusji, appeared before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton and presented an application for revision on behalf of Mahomed Cassam Chisty, who was bound over for six months to keep the peace by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for annoying Miss Putlibai Jehangir Marzban.

Mr. Lang, in presenting the application, said that in this case the learned Magistrate had made several errors in coming to the conclusion that there would have been a breach of the peace. He submitted that for such an apprehension the law required reasonable probability and not a bare possibility. The evidence also, he said, was not sufficient to substantiate the charge.

Mr. Lang also contended that the Magistrate ought not to have proceeded with this case after the complaint of Putlibai's father was taken on record. He further contended that too much reliance was placed on the evidence of the police officer who, he said, was particularly biassed against the accused.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the application, said that so far as the merits and facts of the case were concerned, the application must be rejected. But for the great self-control exercised by the parties, there would have been a breach of the pease. As to the legal point raised by Mr. Lang, their Lordships remarked that the Magistrate was bound to proceed with this inquiry.

The application was, therefore, rejected.

POLICE NEWS.

ALLEGED SEDITION IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, charged Sadashiv Dhondu Tambe Shastri, author of a Marathi book, called "Varna Dharma Mimansa," or "A Treatise on the different religions of different castes," Ramji Krishnaji Rane, publisher, and Sakharam Sitaram Vartak, printer of the Ganpat Krishnaji Press at Girgaon, with publishing seditious literature and with promoting feelings of enmity between different communities. Mr. E F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Sathaye, pleader, defended the second accused; and Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Solomon Moses, solicitor, defended the third accused.

Mr. F. Vincent, examined by Mr. Nicholson, produced an order from Government, sanctioning the prosecution. He also produced a copy of the book which was the subject-matter of the prosecution.

Inspector Cowasji J. Pattigara, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Nicholson, deposed to having taken search, under warrants, of the accuseds' place. He found two copies of the books in question at the Ganpat Krishnaji Press, and at the first accused's place.

Vasudeo Morabi Dighay, examined by Mr Nicholson, said he was apart-owner of the Ganpat Krishnaji Press. He had seen Nos. 2 and 3, the latter of whom had been head printer and general manager of the press for some time. No. 3 was printer of the press when the book in question was printed there. No. 2 had come to see witness in connection with the undertaking of printing the book. No. 3 was responsible for anything printed that was foolish or against the Government.

Further evidence was recorded. Inspector Pettigara, recalled, deposed to having bought the book in question at a book-seller's shop at C. P. Tank Road.

G. V. Oke, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was a second assistant to the Oriental Translator to Government. He produced translations made by him of certain portions of the book in question. They were correct translations.

The first accused in his statement to the Court said he had written the book in question. Some of the writings in that book were bad, for which he was extremely sorry. It was his misfortune that he wrote the book. It was not his intention to write anything against the British Government. He was very sorry for what he had written, and prayed for mercy. If he was let go, he would undertake not to publish any book, especially any book dealing with politics. He would ever be loyal to Government. He was repentant for what he had written.

The second accused stated that he had studied upto second or third standard in Marathi and did not possess enough knowledge to understand high Marathi. He had undertaken the sale of the book with a view to get some commission on it. He was extremely sorry for what he had done. He had published the book without reading it or without having it read to him. He prayed for mercy.

The third accused stated that he had not acted as printer of the Ganpat Krishnaji Press. He had not read the book in question. The Press was under Mr. Dighay's management.

His Worship charged the accused under section 124A, or in the alternative, under section 123A.

All the accused pleaded not guilty.

Further hearing was adjourned till the afternoon of the 20th instant.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, one Govind Raghu, a Hindu, was charged with selling twenty grains of cocaine and with being in possession of thirty grains of the drug without a license. It appeared from evidence that the accused was found selling two packets of cocaine to a customer for Rs. 6. Mr. Variava, Excise Inspector, on searching the accused, found several other packets on the latter's person, containing thirty grains in all. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges. He was sentenced to undergo twelve days' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment on the second charge.

COIR MILLS IN GOA.

A new industry in Goa has recently been established at Sanvordem, a little town, about 27 miles in land, close to the famous waterface of Dudhsagar. The Goa Coir and Oil Mills Co., Ltd., which was incorporated in Bombay about two years ago, has secured a large and valuable plot of land of over 75 acres in area near the Railway station, and recently the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the first of the Company's mills was performed.

Speaking on that occasion, Mr. Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas said the Company was incorporated in Bombay in March 1908, but the project of a Coir and Oil Mill in Goa territory was started even some years before. The idea was first suggested by an article in the "Indian Textile Journal" in 1903, and a European engineer engaged in one of the mills in Bombay was sent to investigate local conditions and the prospects of such an enterprise. He prepared a detailed scheme which was afterwards commended by experts, both in India and Europe. As the enterprise was novel and required large capital, a limited company was formed and the encouragement which was received at the outset from high officials in Goa and the Portuguese Consulate in Bombay emboldened the promoters to hope for certain success. Although, they were deprived of the expert guidance of the European gentleman who had originally prepared the scheme, they have frequently consulted well-known experts in England and Germany, and had made arrangements to engage the services of a skilled manager from Europe when the machinery was imported and the Mills began to work. They had to contend against many difficulties. The novelty of the enterprise, the ignorance about that part of the country so largely prevailing in Bombay and Upper India and the long time taken up in completing the preliminary arrangements, often taxed the ingenuity of the Board and made their share-holders impatient. The Board had decided to take the Coir Section first in hand and as soon as the building commenced that day was finished, complete and up-to-date machinery for cleaning, bleaching and weaving coir would be installed with a European Supervisor. Goa territory is famous for its cocoanut groves and as one travels from Marmagoa to Collem, one cannot but be struck by the wealth of palm verdure that made the country all round look like a garden. Why should this wealth go unexploited?

SIR CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM, BART.

Mahomedan Congratutory Meeting.

A mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held yesterday night at 9 p. m. at Kapardang, Falkland Road, to congratulate Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart., on the title of Baronetcy conferred on him by His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. Khan Sahib Kazi Muhammed Ali Murghay, J. P., Chief Kazi of Bombay, was called to the chair.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That this meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay beg to offer its loyal and grateful thanks to His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for conferring the title of Baronetcy of the United Kingdom on Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and to tender its warm congratulations to the new Baronet.

2. That this meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay desires to put on record its deep appreciation of the able advocacy of Moslem interests in the Legislative Council to the Hon'ble Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, Barrister-at-Law, and of the warm support offered to him by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and expresses its entire confidence in them and offers its grateful thanks to them for the same.

3. That this meeting authorises the Chairman to forward these Resolutions to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Bart., and the two Hon'ble gentlemen.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

A CONTRADICTED REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We were surprised to read a report in your paper of yesterday of the death of our engineer Mr. Patrick Stewart. We at once wired home to the Daimler Works, where Mr. Stewart had been sent by us to undergo a special course of training in connection with our Sole Agency for Daimler Cars, and we are glad to say that we have a reply to-day reporting that Mr. Stewart is well and will shortly be returning to India.

As already we have had a number of letters and telegrams from friends of Mr. Stewart, we would ask you to be good enough to contradict the report which appeared in your issue of yesterday.—We are &c,

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Bombay, July 13.

[The information referred to was supplied by the Associated Press.—Ed. B. G.]

The Lucknow Veteran, Captain Walpole Roland, writes a Toronto correspondent, who disappeared from Wabigoon, Western Ontario, has been found in the Cobalt region wandering about emaciated and partly out of his mind. The old officer, who is eighty years of age, had no idea how he made his way so great a distance, nearly six hundred miles from Wabigoon; all he knew was that he went prospecting along the Wabigoon river and lost his way. He says he lived on berries and leaves.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

The first mounted sports in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana were held on the Marine Lines Maidan yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance and it was noticeable that amongst a good entry for the six events, as many as twelve ladies, an unusually high number, competed. There was excellent afternoon's sport and during intervals in the programme the band of the 116th Mahrattas played musical selections. The following gentlemen acted as judges: Captain Richmond and H. F. Lodge, who are acting as honorary secretaries, Messrs. H. E. E. Procter, R. McCausland, D. Wilson and A. K. Graham. Results:—

Tent pegging.—1 J. Reynolds, 2 W. L. Graham.

Exchange Stakes.—Competitors to ride to a given place. Each will unsaddle his horse and place his saddle on the horse of any other competitor, which he will ride back round course. First in to win. The rider who passes winning post 20 seconds or nearest to that time after the winner is second.

1. T. Moore; 2 (dead heat) Major Kilkelly and K. Smith.

Affinity Event.—Ladies take ring and men peg.

1. Mr. McCausland and D. Wilson, 2 Mrs. Savile and H. G. W. Meikle, 3 Mrs. Hatch and A. K. Graham.

Bombardment Stakes.—Ladies mounted will form up round a space enclosed by a rope, in the centre of which is a tub. Their partners will stand inside the enclosure with a polo ball in their hand. On the word "Go," each will give his partner the ball which is to be thrown into the tub. If the lady fails to throw it in, the gentleman may pick up any polo ball and give it to his partner. As soon as the lady has thrown ball into the tub, she rides over given course to winning post.

1. Mrs. Savile and H. G. W. Meikle, 2 Mrs. Hatch and A. K. Graham, 3 Mrs. Turner-Green and A. E. Baird.

Living Aunt Sally.—Gentlemen to ride given course wearing a fencing mask in top of which a clay pipe will be stuck. At a point indicated gentlemen to dismount, give horses to syce and take up position in front of lady partners, who will try to break pipes by throwing light sticks at them. As soon as pipe is broken the gentleman may mount and return home over course.

1. Mrs. Hatch and A. K. Graham, 2 Miss Kirby and Major Kilkelly, 3 Mrs. Turner-Green and A. E. Baird.

Horse and Poney Scurry.—1 Major Capper, 2 A. K. Graham. Won by two lengths.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

B. V. A. vs. TELEGRAPHISTS.

A draw of one goal all resulted from the meeting between these teams on the Cooperage last evening. Play was evenly divided throughout, and some interest was possible up to the last moment. In the first half the Volunteers scored from a melee in front of goal, and after ends had been changed, Tipper equalized for the Telegraphists.

The teams were:—

Telegraphists:—Goal, Sexton; backs, Birch and Ible; half-backs, Barley, Westwood and Lawrence; forwards, Green, Tipper, Burke, Webb and Woodcock.

B. V. A.—Goal, Webb; backs, Taylor and Pepper; half-backs, Bellamy, Oliver and Symes; forwards, White, Rogers, Dickson, Woolley and Cudlip.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following table shows the position of the Clubs in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Pts.
H. M's Customs	3	2	0	1	0	10
B. I. Trust	3	1	0	2	0	5
Grindlay Groom	3	1	1	1	0	3
Govt. Telegraph..........	3	1	[illegible]	1	0	3
R. I. M. Dockyard	3	[illegible]	1	1	0	3
Mint Recreation	3	0	1	2	0	—2
[illegible]	3	0	2	1	0	—2

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

England vs. Scotland.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The long looked for engagement between England and Scotland came off this evening under the auspices of the Calcutta Football League. There was a tremendously large crowd to witness this charity game and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout. Excellent arrangements were made for which all credit was due to the indefatigable energy of Mr D L. Walker, General Secretary, Football League. Play was fast and even throughout, both sides being well matched. The game which was well contested, resulted in a well earned victory for England by two goals to one. The proceeds from the sale of tickets will be given to the Sailors' Home and charitable institutions.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 12.

The Madras Hockey Tournament terminated this evening when the Leicesters beat the Madras Volunteer Guards by two goals to one. After a most exciting game the Leicesters scored the first goal and the opponents quickly equalised amidst much enthusiasm. Extra time had to be played and the Leicesters obtained the second goal. The tournament has been one of the most exciting and interesting held for many a long year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 13.

The period of tenure of the appointment of the Director General of Military Works and of his staff has been fixed at four years in accordance with the general rule now applying to Commands and staff appointments.

Lieutenant R. C. Moore, Gloucestershire Regiment, and Lieutenant J. Ramwell, 26th Cavalry, have been selected for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Major A. H. B. Hume, R.E., has been placed under orders for duty in India, and embarks in November next.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Selwyn, 12th Cavalry, has been selected to succeed as commandant of the 28th Cavalry in January next.

Major Camilleri becomes Commandant, 13th Rajputs, when Colonel Prior vacates in November next.

Lieutenant-General Nixon, Commanding the Meerut division, is granted leave for 3 months and 4 days. Major General Barshaw will command the division during General Nixon's absence.

Colonel Drake, Professor of the Quetta Staff College, is granted an extension of tenure to the 31st March, 1912.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain Buckle, 25th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Neemuch, and Captain Willis, 11th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 14th July.

530. Parade.—Monday the 18th Inst.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a. m, Until further orders Arms will be issued on parade.

531. Lecture.—Tesday the 19th Inst.—Lecture at the Town Hall at 9-30 p. m. by Major General J. C. Swann, C B, Subject.—Imperial Defence.

All members are invited to attend.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress white, other ranks Khaki but uniform is not compulsory.

530. Rifle Meeting.—The Bengal Punjab Rifle Meeting will be held at Meerut from 9th to 19th Nov. 1910. Programme may be seen at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

IN "DARK MONGOLIA."

The Degradation of Lamaism.

The missionary who is also an explorer is always an interesting figure. Mr. John Hedley, F. R. G. S. is such an one. In his faithful and picturesque record of his journeys into unknown regions of Dark Mongolia he has produced a work of great value and interest. As a missionary for some years in Northern China he gathered much information about the district and gained an intimate knowledge of the peoples who dwell under the protection of the north-east end of the Great Wall. But Mr. Hedley had long cherished the hope that some day he would be able to penetrate beyond that vast erection and learn something of the mysterious land which lies on the other side. At last his dreams were realised, and a series of three journeys was made. Of the three, the last was the largest and most important, and its successful accomplishment places Mr. Hedley among the ranks of the explorers.

A MONGOL WOMAN'S DEVOTION.

Mr. Hedley's expedition received much encouragement and wise counsel from Lieutenant-Colonel Wingate, the head of the Intelligence Branch of the North China Command, and thanks to the good offices of the British military authorities he had the assistance of a competent Indian surveyor during his trip. The expedition was entirely successful, and the joint labours resulted in a contribution of no little interest and importance to geographical science. Full advantage was taken of the well-known practice of hospitality for which the Mongols are renowned, and if the arrangement occasionally produced extreme discomfort, it gave opportunity for profitable investigation at close quarters. The primitive conditions of sojourn were always trying, and the hosts were frequently less willing to receive than to speed their guests on their journey. The travellers reached the village of Meng Chia Wo P'u, near the seat of the famous pagoda, on the day of the great annual fair. The sights there are pictured in graphic style. One of the pathetic incidents which Mr. Hedley witnessed may be here quoted. This was a poor woman, some forty years of age, who was performing the most extreme form of penance known to the Mongols:—

This consisted in her slowly measuring her full length round the pagoda. Kneeling down first she would then lie face downwards on the stones, make a mark with her outstretched hands, and then slowly rising and advancing to where she had made her mark, repeat the same exhausting process all the way round. It was to me a most suddening and affecting sight. The mental and physical agony depicted on her face were pitiful to behold. Not for a moment did she cease her labour, nor pause in her pleading, nor glance at the curious crowds round her, not even when the foreigners appeared. She was the only individual I saw that day who did not see me, nor honor me with a stealthy look. Intent upon her self-imposed penance, she was oblivious to all that went on around her, seeking in this way merit with the Buddha. I have never seen so emphatically the devotion of the saint or the possible martyr.

THE MONGOL DEAD.

Of his adventures among the Mongols out on the plains, in the brigand-infested regions, and in the monasteries, the author writes in a vivid and convincing style. His descriptive work is always good, those parts concerning sand storms, religious festivals, road difficulties, and so forth being particularly interesting. The most gruesome experience he had on his travels was when he saw for himself how the Mongols dispose of their dead. The Mongols do not bury their dead as do the orthodox Chinese, nor do they cremate them as do Hindus and Sikhs in India. They have a much cheaper method:—

The corpse, clothed in old garment, is carried to the plains with certain ceremonies. Should the family be wealthy, the Lamas will assist, if they are well-paid. Should the family be poor the Lamas are conspicuous by their absence. In a sitting position the dead man is placed on a small box, some two feet square, and left there for the wolves and the dogs (the latter partaking of many wolfish qualities) to work their wills with. One such box I inspected . . . and the thoughts of the wild orgies of the savage brutes that haunt the plains turned the heart sick with disgust. Nothing I have seen in all my China travels gave he (as the ladies would say) such a turn as the sight of those ghastly skulls round that small box.

THE INDICTMENT OF LAMAISM.

Of the influence of Lamaism on the Mongol people Mr. Hedley has something to say which is at once startling and important. The condition of the Mongols, he declares, is a stern condemnation of Lamaism. Of the self-abnegation of the Indian prince, these people know nothing. Of the rules of the Order or the tenets of the "Way" they are deplorably ignorant. No matter how they are viewed, says Mr. Hedley—economically, morally, or religiously—they are an incubus on the land. His indictment of the Lamas is so striking that we quote it pretty fully:—

Economically, it cannot be good that so many able-bodied men should be permitted to live so idle a life as falls to the lot of the Lamas. They congregate in communities, and live unproductive and therefore worthless lives. They do not work in the fields: they do not herd the flocks: some few do practise medicine but it is a case of heaven help the patient! The only thing they seem to do beyond their ecclesiastical task is in community to prepare the food for their meals and even that is brought to them by their parishioners.

Morally, Lamaism is an open and filthy sore. It is simply impossible to reproduce in print the tales everywhere heard of vice and immorality of the most virulent and shameless character. The pen is not made that could write it all down. It must be left to the imagination to picture the worst orgies of the cities of the plain, or the fashionable vices of the satiated rakes of ancient Rome or modern Babylon, to come anywhere near an appreciation of what is commonly known to take place in these monasteries of the Mongol deserts and plains.

A LIFELESS SYSTEM.

Judged from the religious point of view, Lamaism is without strength, virility, or uplift. Whatever its fundamental theories may be, it is apparent that in practice it resolves itself into a miserably selfish idea of making oneself sure of the Buddhistic heaven, and has no thought for the great world beyond the portals of the gates of the Temple. Here is Mr. Hedley again:—

There is no attempt made to hold up before the people any pure ideals of life and character; no effort to amend or beautify the natures so simple and yet so defiled by sin. Lying and cheating flourish unchecked by the Lamas, sometimes indeed fostered by their example. A man becomes a Lama not because he has any inward impulsion to a holy life, but because it is the custom of his country and people. And even if by reflection and meditation he passes beyond the common notion of a Lama's life, even then his primary concern is to ensure his own eternal safety, let others do as they may. "Where there is no vision the people perish." "He that loveth his life shall lose it." Each of these familiar passages finds illustration in the Lamaism of Mongolia. Beneath the most beautiful temples of the land the people wallow in their poverty, ignorance, and sin. And within the so-called sacred halls the very devotees and exponents of the faiths are men of narrow, cramped outlook, mean and selfish disposition, evil heart and life. It is a lifeless system, which represses natural affection, quenches social energy, unmans the man who practises it, and makes him to be a mere phrase repeating machine. . . . And yet it is just this colossal system of Lamaism, bad as it is, which is the most effective obstacle to the Christian missionary and that almost broke the heart of so brave a man as James Gilmour.

Until the incubus of Lamaism is removed Mongolia will remain a region practically undeveloped, the people isolated and woefully beguiled. This, Mr. Hedley thinks, is one of the crying responsibilities to which it is high time the Chinese Government gave its serious and earnest attention. This instructive and enlightening look contains numerous excellent photographs taken by the author on his expeditions.—"Dundee Advertiser."

The Chinese Government and Press express the liveliest satisfaction at the joint attitude of the British and Japanese Governments in regard to the Changsha indemnities. The claims are restricted to the actual destruction done. No question has arisen as to the light nature of the punishments inflicted, as the Central Government accepts responsibility for the future. The measures which have been taken appear to be adequate. The Consuls and the Governor of Hunan are arranging the amounts to be paid.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GIFTS FOR SOCIETY BRIDES.

Nothing is more typical of the luxury of the present time than the extravagant wedding gifts that are showered upon brides of to-day. One cannot help but being struck with the change of fashion in this respect. In place of the once popular silver sauce boats and entree dishes, motor-cars and sable coats are the order of the day, while the bride who does not number a couple of tiaras and a rope of pearls amongst her presents has good cause to consider herself ill-used. As a general rule Royalty sets an example by presenting some lucky couple with an uncommon memento of the happy event—and all the world rushes off to follow suit. It was Queen Mary who initiated the fashion for giving brides of her acquaintance fancy and jewelled parasol holders; while Queen Alexandra's preference for amethysts brought many a dainty pendant, brooch, or necklace of these stones into the possession of Society brides of recent years. The combination wedding gift which first found favour in the form of a lovely diamond tiara subscribed for and presented to one lucky bride by a number of her friends, has this season seen a new development in the form of the clever crayon drawing by Mr. Sargent of Miss Grace Ridley, which has been presented to Lord Wolmer by a number of his friends who have hit upon this happy idea of immortalising the beauty of his bride.

ONE PARTICULAR PRESENT.

Although certain well-known people make an invariable practice of presenting all brides and bridegrooms their acquaintance with one particular present—as, for instance, a well-known member of the Bachelors' Club invariably gives all the pretty girls of his acquaintance who have the bad taste to marry "other men" a valuable but aggressive cuckoo clock—still individuality of taste plays a by no means unimportant part in the selection of wedding gifts. The preponderance of jewels has been marked of recent years, and it is no uncommon thing for a fashionable bride to announce her preference for certain stones in order that her friends may give her ornaments that match. A fortune must have been expended upon the wonderful presents of pearls and diamonds showered a few weeks ago upon the popular bride, Miss Margaretta Drexel—now Lady Maidstone.

CURIOSITIES AND VIRTUOSITIES.

Objects of virtue in the form of diamond-rimmed clocks, toilet accessories mounted in rare Russian jewelled enamels, worth a small fortune alone, are common enough gifts amongst Americans as wedding presents, and the fashion seems to be spreading in England. A little time ago it was predicted that the old curiosity craze would prove the solution to the wedding present difficulty, and that folk who did not care about presenting their friends with the ordinary and often useless offering of modern silver would find amusement in hunting about for good specimens of old glass, old ebins, or bric-a-brac for the adornment of their future homes. The late Mr. George Salting was the pioneer of this idea, and several lucky brides of his acquaintance cherish specimens of old Oriental china as priceless as those that from the unique Salting collection which is just now drawing so many smart folk to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

FAVOURITE AUTHORS.

Rare and beautifully bound editions of favourite authors are also ultra-fashionable wedding gifts this season as are also fans which have once more come into favour owing to the collection of Queen Alexandra's fans on view at the Japan-British exhibition. A novelty in jewellery possessed by one fair bride is a curious ring comprised of a narrow hoop of gold holding one perfect emerald let into a raised filigree setting outlined in tiny diamonds, which represents the most perfect and delicate workmanship; while another unique gift presented to the same bride is a diamond plaque-pendant composed of an outer and inner rim of diamond filigree encircling the owner's monogram set in tiny emeralds.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Caledonia," July 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 1st instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. to-morrow with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Afjal, Mr M F
Bose, Mr B K
Dobb, Mr C E
Dand, Mr B S
Harwood, Mrs
Harter, Mr H H
Hunter, Mr A
Judge, Mr G J
Kaye, (child) Miss D
Kanga, Lt-Col J K
Keane, Mrs A M
Kennedy, Lt and Qm M J
Mrs
May, Mr Bertram
Mahomed, A Ali
McIntosh, Mrs D R
Murray, Mr B G
Nuge, Mr Ramsay
O'Byrne, Mr J J
Palin, Mrs and Miss
Reynolds, Mr W, and Miss
Reynolds, Jr Mr
Thom, Miss
Thoburn, Mr A
White, Miss M N
Woods, Mrs
Woodhead, Mr G E

FROM MARSELLES.

Belts, Mr H M
Bradshaw, Mr A E
Brewar, Mr J, Mrs, Miss
Bose, Mr K C
Campbell, Mr R G, Mrs
Campbell, Miss L M
Davson, Maj H M Hon, Mrs
Deakin, Mr G B
Duncan, Mr W A
Ewing, Rev A H
Gillyes, Lt H
Grantham, Mr V
Gosgriff, Mr E
Gray, Mr B L
Gwynn, Mr A H
Halkar, Mr S T G
Holditch, Capt H A
Hildesley, Mr H H
Haywood, Mr T Curtis
Hunter, Mr S A
Hutton, Mr H H
Jennings, Mr J G
Kirby, Mr R, Mrs, & child
Kumtabai, Mrs
Ley, I C S, Mr W E
Lewis, Mr R F
Moore, Maj R T, Miss
Mokadam, Mr B P
Moulton, Mr T G V
Murray, Mr D S
Munro, Hon Mr Justice
and Mrs
Mohiuddin
Nooruddin, Mr M
Nordlinger, Mr Chas
Radford, Mr E A
Read, Mr F S
Shaw, Rev W L P
Steel, Capt R A
Stewart, Capt A F
Trimbakrao, Mr V
Thanaibai, Mrs, native servant
Whittaker, Mr H
Wallace, Mr D B
White, Sir Arnold
Wanner, Mr A H

FROM BRINDISI.

Brodigan, Mr F G
Baxter, Mr A W
Nutting, Mr H
Swan, Mr Peter
Swainadha, Dr S, Mrs

FROM KARACHI.

Betham, Lt R G A
Bhutto, Mr A G
Conway-Gordon, Miss M
Vyall, Mr F W

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade........................	2	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	13
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Harbour........................	0	0	1
Hospital	0	1	5
Total......	8	6	84
This day last year	3	2	71

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

July 13th 1910.

Ward.		Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	....	66	53	3
B	....	138	61	6
B	....	117	87	4
C	....	93	47	8
D	....	75	14	2
E	....	111	14	0
E	....	88	30	0
F	....	39	4	0
G	....	33	0	0
Total ...		760	310	23
Total killed to date rats		...	...	470

BY THE WAY.

"PUDDING STICKS."

The American language is being steadily enriched t only by the breezy idioms of the Western prai-, but by the new developments of literary usage the drawing-rooms of the older cities. One of e latest additions to the glossary of fashion is the rm "pudding-stick." This word is nowadays employed at social functions to describe a young lady ho serves as a "mixer"—that is to say, who kind helps people to get together, you know.

CLERICAL ATHLETES.

Mr. W. L. Irwin, in an article on "Christian thletes," in the "Sunday at Home," supplies the ames of a number of notable exponents of muscular hristianity. One of the interesting features of e cricket season of 1908 was the success of the ev. F. H. Gillingham, of Essex, who was placed welfth in the batting averages of the year. The ev. W. V. Jephson, vicar of Chilworth, Romsey, ampshire, was for some years a regular member of e Hampshire team, and still turns out occasionally for the country. The Rev. W. Rashleigh, who is minor cannon of Canterbury Cathedral, played r Kent for many years. The Rev. H. Gray, Head-aster of Warrington Grammar School, who played for Cambridge in 1894 and 1895, plays cricket or Cambridge in the summer holidays. The Rev. F. A. G. Leveson-Gower, who played for Winchester, layed in several first-class matches in 1909, as did he Rev. J. Burrough, an army chaplain.

SOME OTHERS.

The Rev. R. S. Swann-Mason, curate of Christ Church, Mayfair, played for the Marylebone Cricket lub in several first-class matches, and headed the ambridgeshire batting averages for 1909. The Rev. Stanton, rector of Broughton Sulney, Melton owbray, who is an old Cambridge Rugby Football lue, played for Nottinghamshire Second Eleven; hile other representatives of the Church in county icket in 1909 were the Rev. F. N. Bird, Chaplain Wellingborough Grammar School, and the Rev. N. Beasley, curate of Heckmondwike, in York-hire, both of whom played for Northamptonshire. t is worthy of note that Tom Hayward, the famous urrey and England cricketer, learnt the summer ame as a member of the Y. M. C. A. team at ambridge.

IN SECOND-CLASS COUNTY CRICKET.

In second-class county cricket were to be found the ev. J. A. Lush, curate of West Hartlepool, who layed for Durham; the Rev. H. White, a curate in ewcastle, who played for Northumberland as a atsman and bowler; the Rev. C. Hamilton, of heshire; the Rev. A. J. Baines, Berkshire; the ev. W. H. Arundell and the Rev. R. S. K. Bluke, Dorsetshire; the Rev. R. H. Moss, of Bedfordshire; e Rev. G. B. Raikes, the old Oxford Cricket and Soccer" Blue and the Rev. J. G. McCormick, both whom played for Norfolk; the Rev. H. Steel, Suffolk and the Rev. C. G. Ward, ho headed the Lincolnshire batting averages ith an average of nearly 40, and a highest score of 3 not out. In the Colonies the Church is well presented on the cricket field by excellent players.

THE "LANCASTRIAN" SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Now that the effective number of Lodges on the gister of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England is well over three thousand, it must be difficult r founders of new ones to discover a fresh and dividual name. The difficulty is frequently evad- but it has been boldly faced by those responsible r the institution of the Joseph Lancaster Lodge, hich was consecrated in London recently. "The an-in-the-street" will assuredly be tempted to ask, Who is, or was, Joseph Lancaster?" and, when he receives the desired information, he is certain to inquire, "Why should his name be given to a Masonic Lodge?" Lancaster, who was born a Quaker, was famous for having been associated with the Lancastrian system of elementary education, which did the service for the Nonconformist bodies generally that was rendered to the Church of England by the like system of Dr. Bell. Largely owing to Lancaster's exertions, the British and Foreign School Society was established, under the auspices of which all the founders of this new Masonic Lodge received their training.

OXFORD AND SCIENCE.

Oxford, far from the days when the very proposal to establish the Museum was denounced from the pulpit by antiquated dons, has been gradually providing itself with a splendid equipment for science teaching. To this equipment an important addition was made, when the Master of the Drapers' Company publicly handed over to Lord Curzon, as Chancellor of the University, the fine new electrical laboratory which has been built and equipped at the company's expense. It stands in the Parks-road, next to the Museum, but the architect has made no attempt to match the modified Venetian Gothic of Woodward's famous building. The Master of the Drapers' Company receives a D.C.L degree, "honoris causa," during the day.

FAMOUS OXFORD GARDENS.

Wadham College, where Mr. Frederic Harrison and other eminent sons attended the tercentenary celebrations, possesses, among other attractions, gardens of great beauty, which were first laid out by Dr. Wilkins, the brother-in-law of Cromwell, who was Warden during the Commonwealth. They were ormed out of the fortifications thrown up at the siege of the city and an old burial-ground, and were ossibly planned by his "dear and excellent friend," John Evelyn.

BENTLEY AT WADHAM.

Wadham can boast, among many distinguished lumni, of Richard Bentley, though the prince of ritish scholars really belongs to the sister University. He came to study at Oxford with his pupil, Stillingfleet, and chose Wadham, partly for roximity to the Bodleian and partly because his riend, Dr. Hody, was Professor of Greek. Bentley ad a characteristic quarrel with Hody about a ingle letter. He helped Hody to edit the History f John Malala, but contended that the right name f the fatuous chronicler was Malalas. It was at Wadham that Bentley published, for an appendix o this edition, the famous "Letter to Mill," which laced him at once in the front rank of Greek cholars.

THE BIBLE AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. W. Woods Smyth, in his book "Facts and Fallacis Regarding the Bible," just published by Mr. Stock, makes this statement: In a late new arrangement of books in the Reference Library of the British Museum, the Bible has been deposed from its time-honoured position in the first place of books, and shunted down some six or eight rows of shelves, and ecclesiastical literature placed above it! Perhaps the library authorities are adopting the alphabetical principal which has just transformed the list of Wranglers at Cambridge?

AVIATION ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

America is to have an "aviation" summer. The "Canadian Courier" states that a number of prizes have been offered for flying feats, and more are promised. For a flight from New York to Chicago 25,000dols. is offered, 30,000dols, for a trip from New York to St. Louis or vice versa, £40,000 for a triangular flight from Indianapolis to St. Louis, to Chicago, to Indianapolis, 20,000dols for the man who flies between New York and Washington, and so on. In addition, aviation meets are being promoted in many of the larger cities, including Toronto and Montreal.

"THE MEMBER FOR CHINA."

None of the delegates at the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh has been attracting more attention than Mr. Cheng Ching-yi. From the "Chronicle" of the London Missionary Society we gather that Mr. Cheng, who represents all the native churches of the London Missionary Society in the Chinese Empire, is the first man ever elected as delegate to a world-religious Conference by the vote of his fellow-natives. These natives have also raised £100 to pay his expenses to Britain and back. For some years past Mr. Cheng has been acting as minister in one of the churches at Pekin, of which he is a native. He is thirty years of age.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original olour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TWO SERVICES.

NAVAL SHORT SERVICE.

Referring to the statement that Sir Geoffrey Hornby was in favour of short service in the Navy, a correspondent writes:—"Not only Sir Geoffrey, but Lord Charles Beresford himself was at one time an advocate of such a method, in order to provide a naval reserve, as you will see from the enclosed quotation from "Hazell's Annual," 1897." The extract sent by the correspondent appears under the heading of the British Navy: Royal Naval Reserve:—There is subject in connection with the Navy upon which there has been more discussion during the past year than that of the provision of an adequate reserve. The opinion is generally expressed that when we get the numbers of the active service upto 100,000 (and it stands now between 93,000 and 95,000) that a limit will be fixed to the Navy on a peace footing. To maintain the Navy on a war footing in time of peace is a course open to grave objection. The alternative is to provide a well-trained reserve of seafaring men in sufficient numbers to bring up the number of men we require in time of peace to the strength required in time of war. . . . The force of men actually trained and available is not sufficient for the war needs of the Navy. Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Hood of Avalon, and Capt. Crutchley, of the mercantile marine, are the exponents of three differing systems or proposals for remedying matters. Lord Charles Beresford advocates short service for the Navy, Lord Hood of Avalon proposes modification of the present system, bringing two classes into one, increasing the number to 30,000, and improving the training. Capt. Crutchley's scheme goes deeper, and aims at increasing the number of British-born seamen in the Merchant Service by subsidising the shipowners, the men, in return for the Government money, which would form part of their pay, passing a certain period in the Royal Navy. To these proposals, perhaps, should be added that of Major Gatliff, R.M.L.I., who would supply the lack of seamen Reserve by instituting a Reserve of Marines. The correspondent does not supply any reference to the occasion or occasions when these proposals were made, but from 1892 onwards there were many speeches made upon this particular subject before meetings of commercial men and others interested, as well as much correspondence in the Press. It was in 1896 that Lord Charles Beresford made his proposal for 5,000 short service men, and in the previous year the views of Lord Hood of Avalon on the subject of the reserve had been made public. It is probable that if the files of the papers were searched it would be found that those naval officers who advocated short service about that time were most of them following the lead of Sir Geoffrey Hornby.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

It has generally been looked upon as unfortunate that the Tournament should, owing to unavoidable circumstances, have clashed with the Army Pageant, but it is doubtful whether this is necessarily the case. It may, in our opinion, be equally well argued that the attraction of two military displays in London may have the effect of bringing from the country for the purpose of seeing them various people who might not otherwise be induced to make the journey only to see the Tournament, which, from its very nature, is bound to offer certain points of similarity to its predecessors; in any case, too, during the fortnight in which the two shows are running, there is ample time to visit both. It is much to be hoped that this view of the case will commend itself to those who in the past have so generously supported the annual Tournament of our sailors and soldiers. This year the committee have had special and unavoidable difficulties to contend with, and much credit is due to them for the manner in which they have been surmounted. A general criticism of the performance is at this stage barely possible, and must await the development of the various displays during the coming week, but it may be said at once that the Tournament as a whole is capable of bearing most favourable comparison with its predecessors. Those old favourites, the musical ride—charmingly carried out by the 21st Lancers—the galloping of the R.H.A., and the interport competitions of the sailors have their usual place in the programme, while the chief feature, "Britannia's Muster," is in the opinion of many good judges a distinct advance on those of recent years. It has been most perfectly rehearsed, and is consequently executed with a precision that is beyond all praise, while the educational side is as pronounced as is the artistic.

THE NEW MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Three important military appointments have been announced. That of Sir Ian Hamilton had already been anticipated and given the necessity of the Mediterranean Command, it will be generally approved. The simultaneous announcement, however, that Sir Archibald Hunter will proceed to Gibraltar introduces into the general question a further confusing factor for which one is unable to imagine any suitable explanation, and one must await that of Mr. Haldane, who will doubtless shortly inform us how Sir Ian is going to exercise command in the Mediterranean while Gibraltar is in the hands of an officer senior to himself. It will also be admitted that General Ewart will make an excellent Adjutant-General. His abilities are undoubted, and he has the advantage of enjoying the general confidence of officers of the Army. Further, in his case service at the War Office must now be looked upon as a tradition not lightly, nor without good reason, to be departed from.

ODD IDEAS ABOUT THE NAVY.

Some curious notions about the Navy are prevalent, and sometimes in quarters where they would least be expected. An instance occurred recently at the Clerkenwell Police Court, where a lad charged with pilfering is alleged to have explained why he did so as follows:—I wanted to get into the Navy, but when I went to the Admiralty I was rather too short. I was told that if I stole something they would send me on board a ship. Of course, one does not believe that a boy was told anything of the kind at the Admiralty, but the magistrate, Mr. d'Eyncourt, is said to have commented upon this explanation:—It is preposterous that bad boys should have things made easier for them than good boys. Boys hear about other boys who go thieving, and who are sent into the Navy, and put into a good way of earning a living, while the good boys are unprovided for. The state of things is perfectly ridiculous. It would be, indeed if it were true, but it should be well known by this time that the Admiralty will not take boys with bad characters into the Navy. No boy who has been convicted of theft could hope to be entered at the naval training establishment. Indeed one believes it to be a fact that no boy is accepted in the service from a reformatory ship. It is obvious that if anything of the kind were permitted decent people would begin to think twice about putting their sons into the Navy, Moreover, the number of applicants so greatly exceeds requirements that the authorities can always pick and choose. It is a pity that so many people fail to understand for what the Navy is provided. It is not a home for the destitute and criminal classes. Nor is it, as the Bournemouth authorities appear to think, maintained for the purpose of assisting at centenary celebrations and the like.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF REQUIRED.

One really requires at the War Office a Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, and one requires a return to the old military appointments which military men can understand. There are at present two Field-Marshals available, one the Duke of Connaught, the other Viscount Kitchener. The job is but of small concern to either pecuniarily, but it would be of intense advantage to the Empire that they should work together. More and more is it being borne upon one that whatever may be said parties will have their way. If naval and military affairs are to be sensibly administered, it must be evident that the heads of these departments should be naval and military men, and their Parliamentary representatives should equally be sailors or soldiers. It is most unlikely with such acute financiers as Mr. Bowles, who has a knowledge of both sides, that any financial freaks would be permitted, but one would have expert opinion and advice. At present one has the views of a civilian backed by the military experts, who depend upon him for livelihood and promotion. There is nothing new in this, it is inherent to both parties, but the sooner it ends the better.

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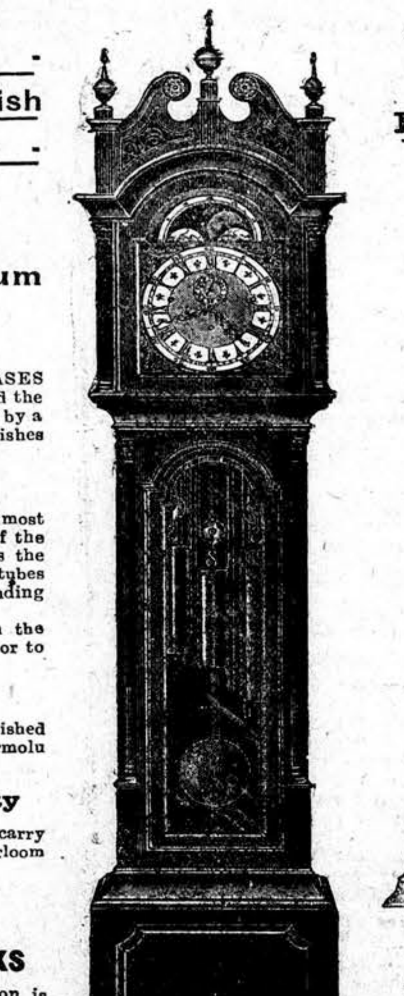

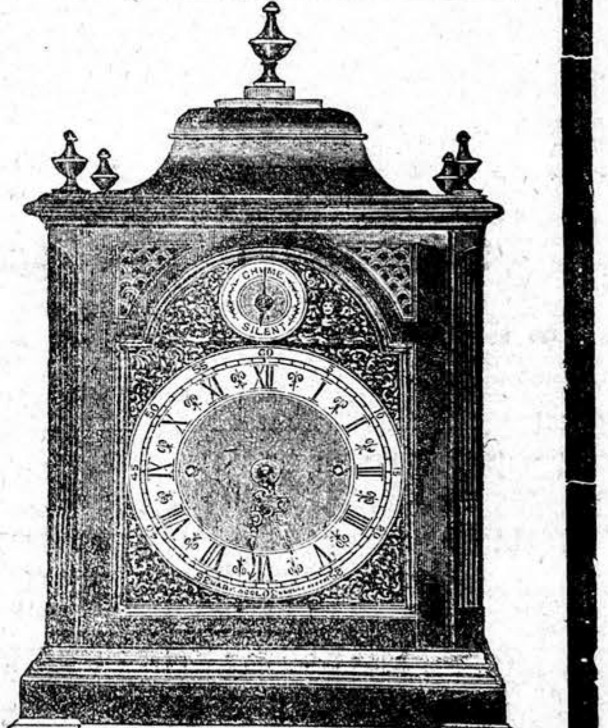

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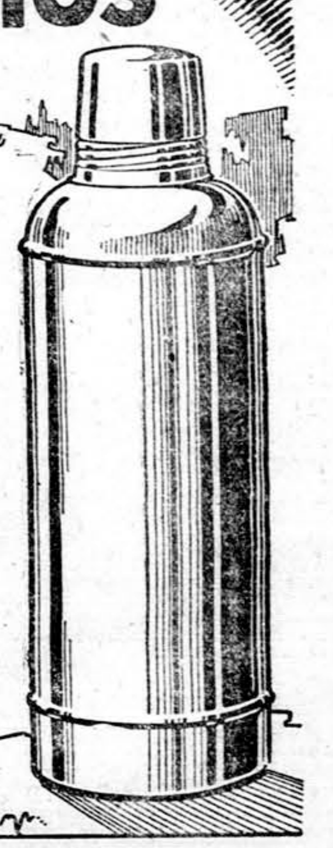

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In Nickel Silver case, Open face	9
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,,	10
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,,	16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunter	18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunter	20

Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	10
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,,	11
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,,	16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting	18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting	20

Small Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	11
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,,	12
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,,	16
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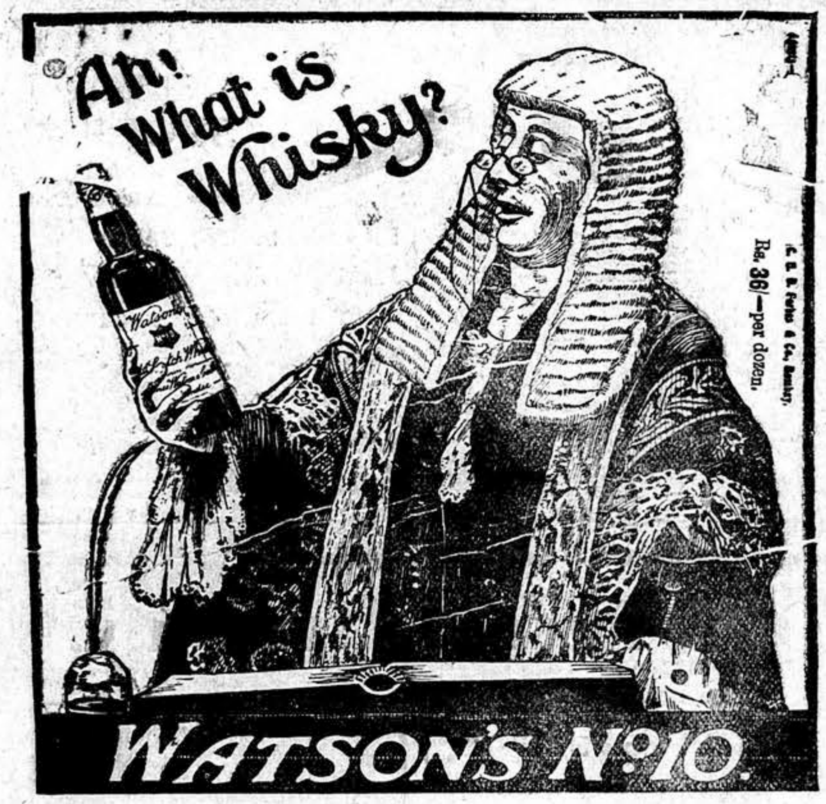
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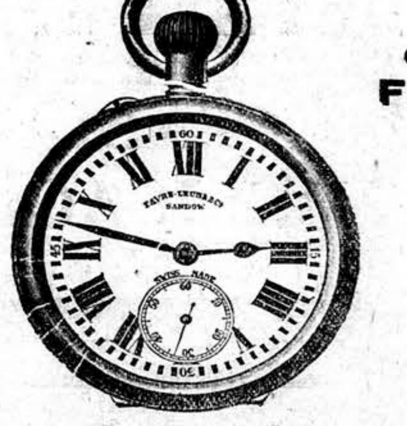

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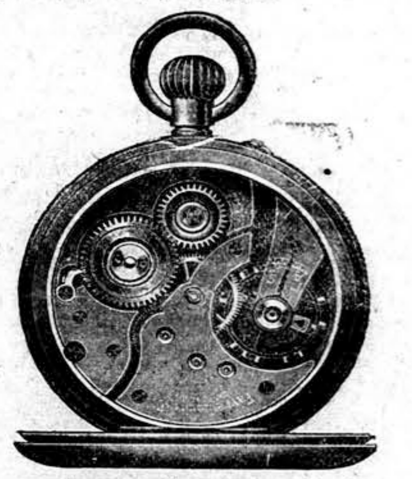

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